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THE WHIGS AND THE MIDDLE CLASS.

It may seem very difficult to get up an interest in anything purely domestic just now; but we ought to make the attempt, if only because in foreign matters we seem to have little practical influence. Whatever reasoning could do to avert bloodshed in Europe was tried by the late Government, and apparently failed from causes altogether beyond the reach of our diplomacy. The condition of foreign countries is such—with their huge armies, coarse despots, and corrupt churches—that war is still apparently *natural*, as it was in older times, and necessary to the improvement and development of their political condition. The ambitions of Emperors and the wishes of masses harmonise and suit each other; and, reason being left out of the question, the venerable, old appeal to force is unavoidable. In our internal policy we have managed to advance beyond this stage; and in foreign matters we are all pretty well agreed that we won't fight till we are directly menaced. When, therefore, we have once set our fleets going, put our defences in progress, and stationed "look-out men" to watch things ahead, there seems no good reason why we should all spend our whole time in discussing the combats of other people. At all events, it may not be amiss if we inquire, once in a way, what light recent political events at home have thrown on the prospects of our domestic politics.

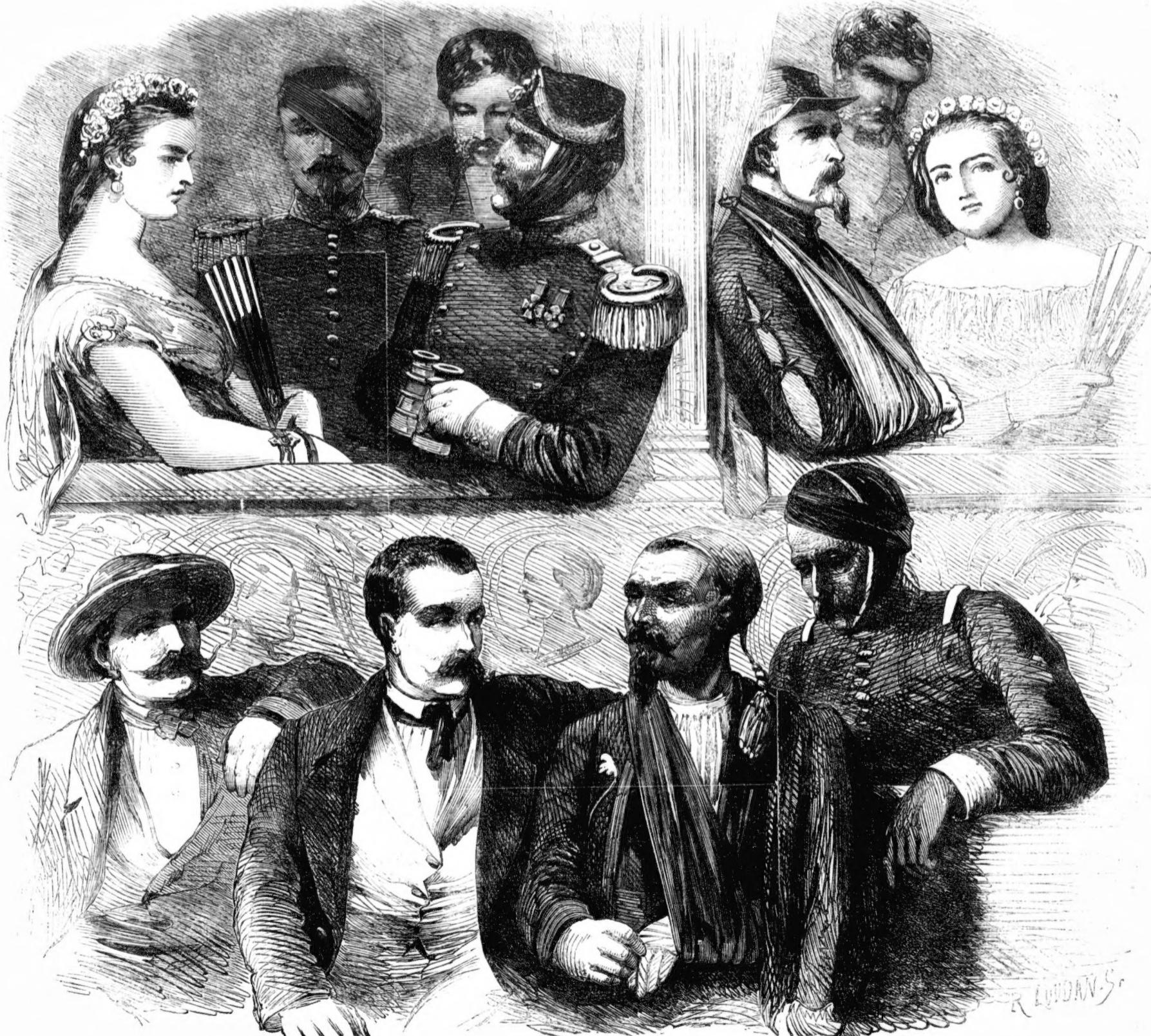
The home political question is, undoubtedly, that of Whigs and Radicals—Lords and Manufacturers—Palmerston and Cobden. Called to power in consequence of a triumph which

they owed to Radical help, the Whigs were looked to for some recognition of their allies. Without them they could have formed no Ministry; and their Ministry, upon every principle of common sense, ought necessarily to include some of so important a connection. Yet, what has been the result? One man—Mr. Milner Gibson—represents the independent Radical party in the Cabinet; and he is not one of the first men in the party. Of those who are, Mr. Bright is passed over, and Mr. Cobden declines the offer made him. Facts like these deserve consideration at the hands of impartial observers, to whom one school is no more than another, except for its special and particular value to the whole country.

The motives which influence a man in taking a particular political step are never all of them perceptible in what is officially called his "explanation." Mr. Cobden was, doubtless, under some apprehension that his peace doctrines could never be fairly asserted in the present complications of Europe. And there is much significance in this, and a lesson too. No man who aspires to being a Minister in this country should pledge himself to an abstract doctrine which must necessarily hamper him in active statesmanship. A politician who had a speculative objection, for instance, to monarchy or aristocracy could hardly undertake work which necessarily involved an acceptance of these institutions as a practical matter of fact. So it is with a theory about the lawfulness of war. The theory may be well worth arguing, and the aspiration be a very pious one: indeed, the great mass of good men do obviously dislike war. But a states-

man has to deal with the world as he finds it and for him to act as if it was now our duty to be unprepared for war because war is an ugly thing would be as absurd as to place Mr. Gough in a victualling-yard charged with supplying the Navy with rum. Perhaps Mr. Cobden—a shrewd as well as a speculative man—sees that office would lead him to some such contradiction; and in that case it was clearly his duty to keep out. But then this virtually amounts to abnegating statesmanship altogether on his part. For what is a statesman? A man may be an orator or a journalist, and free from any responsibility except for his advice; but surely a formal politician undertakes the practical part of politics when he puts himself in positions where to be told, "Well, try it yourself," is the obvious and natural alternative presented to him. Indeed, Oppositions have been respectable in our history on the very theory that they have been prepared to accept the responsibility of action when imposed upon them.

We suspect, however, that other considerations have weighed with Mr. Cobden, to which it is not so easy for him to give expression in a general way. He and his friends are otherwise related to the Whig Cabinet than simply as politicians more or less in accordance with it. They have a social relation as well as a political one. The Whigs are grandees, and Cobden and his friends feel that, fundamentally, they never lose sight of the fact. The Halls, and other so-called Radicals, accept the aristocratic theory, and are willing to act on it. They mean to be peers themselves, and even to change their names, perhaps, by-and-by, for better ones. But the Manchester school in its pure



AT THE THEATRE OF LA SCALA A FEW EVENINGS AFTER THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY F. VIZZETELLI.)

state is anti-aristocratic, and is committed to that way of looking at things. The Whigs irritate them by the superiority they assume, and which, when it comes in the form of galling jeers from an amusing old Viscount, is particularly disagreeable. It is curious that the "popular" party among the aristocracy should be so conspicuous for this feature of behaviour. But so it is. Mr. Bright's happiest thrusts have been at the expense of the men who come in consequence of his votes. Witness, for instance, his picture of the Russell tenantry turning to Woburn as their Mecca when they say their prayers! The Whig literature speaks the same way. Tom Moore and Sidney Smith were both sick of their patrons before they died, poor Tom especially, having been snubbed by those whom he flattered all his life. Whence comes this anomaly—this contempt of the people among what are called the "people's friends"? Nobody knows. But, if the fact is mysterious, it is unquestionable.

A spectator from without will respect the independence which has induced Mr. Cobden to act on it, however, and all the more if part of his inspiration has been a wish to avenge the neglect of his old coadjutor Mr. Bright. But the puzzling question is, how will the "incompatibility of temper" between the Whigs and the middle class prove reconcilable with the development of our institutions? Under the banner of liberality the Whigs manage to make their order unpopular amongst the newest talent in Parliament; and there is not much of that, either, that we can spare. The effect is bad, whatever way we look at it. For, in the first place, we really ought to know by experiment whether there is that amount of governing stuff in the ranks of the manufacturers which their admirers assume. And, in the next place, so long as men like Bright and Cobden remain out of office during the ascendancy of their party—or, at least, the only party which they assume even the possibility of their acting with—so long is there a temptation for them to agitate the country, which does not now need agitation, but social reforms. The habits and ideas of the platform are not favourable to the creation of statesmen. People learn to be administrators in office as they learn to be swimmers in the water. One of the chief reasons why revolutions break down on the Continent is that they hoist mere speakers, without practical knowledge, into power, who must fail. We do not want a revolution here. But we do want an improved Administration; and it is certain that, so long as the Whig aristocracy remain entirely in the ascendant, we are not likely to have one. All the middle-class representatives can do, meanwhile, in Parliament is to watch that their leaders do not abuse the power which they cannot persuade themselves to share with them.

SCENE AT LA SCALA.

THE incident which forms the subject of the Illustration on the preceding page is thus described by our artist in his letter accompanying the Sketch:—"I was much struck the other day," he remarks, "by the appearance which the Theatre of La Scala, of Milan, presented, and could not resist making the Sketch which I send you. In almost every box was to be seen some of the scarred and maimed heroes of Magenta, listening to Verdi's music. There were Captains of Grenadiers evidently suffering from wounds others than those made by Austrian bullets; while Colonels of Zouaves were compelled to an unconditional surrender by a gracefully wielded fan. In the pit rank and file received the most *empress* attentions, and were made to fight their battles over and over again between each act of the opera."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

THE internal affairs of France exhibit no new points of interest, except that the Church and the Court appear to be divided. Great enthusiasm for the war prevails.

The "Te Deum" at Notre Dame for the late victory at Solferino was celebrated on Monday with extraordinary pomp. The neighbourhood of the cathedral and every spot along the line of procession was crowded. The Imperial cortège was composed of eight carriages, containing the officers and ladies of the household of the Princess Mathilde and the Princess Clotilda, the officers of the household of Prince Jerome, the officers of the households of their Majesties, the Princess Mathilde, the Princess Clotilda, and her Majesty and the Prince Imperial. During the passage of the Empress a shower of bouquets was thrown from the windows, and the people rushed forward, flinging flowers into it in such profusion that on the arrival of the carriage at Notre Dame it resembled a flower-garden. Her Majesty, on alighting, held the Prince by the hand and proceeded to the entrance, where the Cardinal, surrounded by his clergy, delivered an address, in which he said:—"We are anxious ourselves, Madame, to return thanks to the Almighty, and to invoke his abundant blessings on the country, the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial. I shall therefore confine myself to lay at the feet of your Majesty the homage of the profound respect and devotedness of the venerable chapter of this church and of all the clergy of Paris."

The Empress thanked the Cardinal, and then followed him to a chair of State placed opposite the grand altar, by the side of which were seats for the Princess Mathilde and the Princess Clotilda. On her Majesty taking her seat, the strains of the organ burst forth, accompanying the Te Deum, which was sung by the full choir of the church.

The *Moniteur* contains the following from Cochin China:—"We have attacked the army of Annam, 10,000 strong. Before defeating the enemy we took a fort mounting nineteen cannon or swivel guns. The loss of the enemy was 500 killed. Our loss, 14 killed and 30 wounded, seven of them severely."

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 28th ult. contains a public acknowledgement of thanks from the Queen to the Duke de Ossuna for having refused to receive any remuneration as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia.

The *Espana* mentions a report that the Duchess of Parma contemplates visiting Spain and England.

ITALY.

The following is the most important passage in the address delivered by the Pope on the 20th of June to the Secret Consistory:—

Raising our voice in this Consistory, we protest with the whole force of our soul against all that the rebels have dared to do in various places, and, by virtue of our supreme authority, we disapprove, reject, and abolish each and all of the acts committed by Bologna, Ravenna, Perugia, and other places against our legitimate and sacred authority, and against the Holy See. By whatever name they are called, in whatever way they are performed, we declare these acts to be vain, illegitimate, and sacrilegious. More than this, for the benefit of all we recall to memory the excommunications and the other ecclesiastical pains and penalties inflicted at various times by the sacred canons and the decrees of Council, especially by that of Trent, against all those who have dared in any way to rebel against the temporal power of the Roman Pontiff, and we further declare that those who in Bologna, Ravenna, Perugia, or any other city, have dared to violate or trouble the paternal jurisdiction of St. Peter by deed or conspiracy, or in any other way, have already wretchedly fallen under their action.

The *Giornale di Roma* protests against the reports published of the massacre at Perugia, and promises a detailed account of what has really happened there.

The people of the Two Sicilies are said to have presented an address

of unparalleled boldness to their new King. The following is an extract:—

The thrones of the peninsula are ceasing to be anything more than memory. Some have fallen, never again to be raised up. Yours trembles beneath your feet. It has, however, a support, not in the abhorred Caesar of the North, but in our desire, stronger than thousands of Croats. The restoration of the Constitution, sworn to at the foot of the altar of the Avenging Deity by your deceased father, this is the only plank remaining in so tempestuous a sea of glorious fraternal blood. Will you seal your ears to the thunders of the voices of your people? Woe to Kings who sleep on their cannon! Let us relate the history of your house. The knife of the country struck Henry IV., Louis XVI., the Due de Berry, Philip of Orleans, the Duke of Parma, and your father. Is the seed of Ravallac and of Milano destroyed? Far be from you these evil omens; but how often do these become history? The Constitution restored; a Ministry not of every colour, immoral, oppressive; a police, vigilant, but not arbitrary, tyrannical, despotic; a national army, generous, patriotic; such are the infallible means of establishing your dynasty. Now is the acceptable time. Happy you, if you will seize it to your advantage; unhappy you, if, hesitating, you forget who you are. Remember that your father lived eleven years of exile, of palpitation, and of fear; that his dwelling was a rock, his miserable palladium an evil-counselled policy. What was the end of it? You know. You will not have forgotten the 22nd of May. France is in Italy; her arms are at the gates of the kingdom. The exeration of men and the malice of God hang over the head of the impudent. The martyrdom of the innocent for two lustres—hope deluded—genius oppressed—justice sold—and the despairing cries of this, the most noble part of the land of beauty, find an echo in the magnanimous heart of the conqueror of Sebastopol and of Magenta. And the sole recollection that we are Italians will avenge the outrages of our country, and wash its wounds in the blood of its traitors. Consider! Decide!

Prince Otojano has been dispatched to the Court of St. James's on a mission reciprocating that of Mr. Elliot to the Court of the King of the Two Sicilies.

AUSTRIA.

A telegram from Vienna in the Brussels *Indépendance* says it is generally believed in the Austrian capital that the Ministers Bach and Thun are about to resign, and that their successors will be Count d'Apponyi and Count Clam.

PRUSSIA.

It is stated that the proposals made by Prussia in the extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet on the 4th inst. were the following:—

1st. The junction of the 9th and 10th corps-d'armée to the Prussian army.

2nd. The appointment to the command in chief of the four non-Prussian and non-Austrian Federal corps-d'armée.

3rd. The placing of all reserve contingents in readiness to march.

In Saturday's sitting of the Federal Diet the proposal of Prussia to place corps of observation on the Upper Rhine was almost unanimously agreed to. Several Governments were without instructions.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Council has made animadversions to the Sardinian Government on the subject of the ill-treatment suffered by certain Swiss at Milan in consequence of the outrages at Perugia. The Federal Council has also instructed the Swiss diplomatic agents to the English and other Courts to enlighten public opinion as to the nationality of the foreign regiments in the service of the Pope and the King of Naples, which are not composed of Swiss, but of men of all nations.

THE EAST.

The Divan has decided that reasons of State require the presence of the Sultan in Egypt, and he will therefore leave for that country immediately after the fêtes of the Bairam. It is said that the Sultan will subsequently visit Candia, where the popular agitation has rendered fresh reinforcements necessary. In the Danubian Principalities the news of the victories gained by the allies has produced much enthusiasm among the people. The Porte is in fear of demonstrations in favour of a complete union.

According to letters from Persia, 60,000 Russians have been sent against Khiva via the Caspian Sea. Persia has given her assent to the expedition, the object of which is to reduce the Turcomans to submission.

AMERICA.

Late advices from America report that the forthcoming circular to the American Ministers in Europe, giving the views of the United States' Government on neutral rights, was engrossing the attention of the Cabinet. It is said that England's enlarged schedule of contraband goods will be dissented from.

The Washington Administration was exhibiting symptoms of desire to render the squadron on the African coast for suppressing the slave trade more efficient.

Advices from Utah state that the Mormons were arming themselves and leaguing with the Indians.

CHINA.

A letter from Hong-Kong, dated May 5, says—"His Excellency the Hon. Frederick Bruce arrived here in the *Magicienne* on the 26th of April, and was followed by Admiral Hope, in the *Irreconcileable*, on the 28th. Mr. Bruce has assumed charge of the Superintendency of Trade, and the Lieutenant-Governor conducts the affairs of the colony."

"Mr. Bruce and Admiral Hope proceed to Canton to-morrow, and it is to be hoped that some definite arrangements may now be come to with reference to the site of the future foreign settlement, and also with regard to the indemnity for losses sustained by British subjects."

"Pekwei, the Governor of Canton appointed by the allies, died on the 25th of April, after a short illness."

"An expedition is projected to the town of Hungshan, the mandarin of which has made himself so conspicuous during the last two years by ordering the Chinese servants to leave the employment of foreigners, and by similar annoyances."

"Trade continues dull. The rebels remain in possession of the country, and transit is interrupted."

INDIA.

THE measures taken by Lord Clyde to allay the discontent of the European forces of the late East India Company have resulted in the re-establishment of order and discipline—but little more. The Court of Inquiry at Meerut still holds its sittings, listening to the complaint of every man who chooses to appear before it. The artillermen have generally expressed their readiness to serve the Queen, their main objection resting solely on the fact that they had been transferred without having been consulted, and had their right to re-enlistment denied them. The cavalry have taken up more decided ground, and, in most cases, claimed their discharge as a right, the question of re-enlistment, in their opinion, being entirely optional and a matter for subsequent censure.

Sir Hope Grant has cleared Gondah and Baraitch once more; but so long as Jung Bahadore declines to bring his troops into collision with the rebels, so long can they make raids into our districts. "The Begum," says the *Bombay Standard*, "is in quarters—perhaps not quite so comfortable as she would wish, but still much better than she deserves—thanks to the preux chevalier Jung Bahadore. The lady is in a fort near Bootool, with her own female attendants and those of the Nana. As for that miscreant himself, he has about 5000 followers, and boasts of a very considerable quantity of cash, and for the present bids defiance to his pursuers."

The ex-Nawab of Furruckabad has selected Mecca as his place of banishment.

Cholera had appeared in several of the thickly-populated native districts of Bombay.

The news from Europe caused much excitement relative to the sea defences of Bombay.

Lord Clyde has again fallen from his horse, and somewhat seriously injured his face. It is pretty certain now that his Lordship might be spared from this quarter of the globe, and be allowed, at his advanced age, to spend the remainder of his years in quiet.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

ARMISTICE BETWEEN THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

PARIS, Thursday, July 7, 1859, 9.50 p.m.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

"The Emperor to the Empress.—An armistice has been concluded between the Emperor of Austria and myself. My commissioners have been appointed to agree upon the last clauses."

Fiume, July 6.—Two French war-steamer have been reconnoitring off this place. One thousand French soldiers have occupied Cherso. The occupation of Fiume by Austrian troops continues.

BERNE, July 7.—Advices have been received from Samaden to the 6th inst. All the Austrian troops have left Windischau, and are now concentrated on the Stelvio Pass, where a conflict is expected to-day.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAINE, Thursday.—In to-day's sitting of the Federal Diet Austria proposed that the whole Federal contingent should be mobilised, and that the Prince Regent of Prussia should be requested to assume the command in chief of it.

THE WAR.

The telegraphic news from the seat of war is not of a startling character, at least not up to the time when we go to press. Prince Napoleon's corps has reinforced the French army, which is preparing to operate against Verona, whilst a portion of the Sardinian forces has already begun the siege of Peschiera.

Mantua is threatened, and the Sardinian division Cialdini and Garibaldi's free corps working up their way, on the western banks of the Lake of Garda, with the evident intention of threatening the communication of the Austrian army in Italy with the Tyrol, through the valley of the Adige.

Indeed, they have already come to blows. A telegram from Berne, dated the 6th, says:—"Advices from Coire of to-day state that an express arrived yesterday evening at Tirano from Bonino with the news that a corps of from 3000 to 3500 Tyrolese Chasseurs had been threatening the Valteline, but that several columns of Garibaldi's and Cialdini's corps had repulsed them from Bonino, and driven them as far as the first cañon of the Stelvio Pass. The Austrians suffered considerable loss. General Garibaldi's loss was ten severely wounded, and Cialdini's three killed and four wounded."

The French, it is stated, have occupied Lossini, an island on the Illyrian coast, in the Gulf of Quarnero, and under the government of Trieste. It is a long narrow strip of land, lying parallel to Cherso, another strip of larger dimensions, and connected with Lossini by a bridge, which has been broken down. The object of these hostile proceedings on the Illyrian coast must be similar to that which dictated the landing at Antivari. Both must mean operations against Venice and the shore north-east of that place. The tide of war, it will be seen, flows ever more closely towards the frontier of the Germanic Confederation. The French are now masters of the Adriatic, and, of course, to some extent threaten Trieste, and exert an influence on those troublous spirits whose abodes are in the Black Mountain.

The allied army across the Mincio does not appear to have made great progress. The advance was at Villafranca, and the Austrian outposts were close to that place. The corps of Prince Napoleon will, it is stated, be thrown to the front in the operations against Verona. Thus the fresh troops are applied to the new work.

We are for the present left uninformed of the whereabouts of the main body of the Austrian army. Part of it still undoubtedly keeps the open field. There is nothing at Verona but the garrison, to whose command, as we have heard before, General Urban has been appointed.

The only incident reported from the "quadrangle" is the balloon ascent of M. Godard before Peschiera, who has accurately inspected the present state of the works, the distribution of the garrison, and the nature of the approaches on every side.

A friendly interchange of wounded prisoners has taken place between the belligerent armies; and it is not considered probable that any further battle will be fought before the regular investment of the fortresses.

The *Monitore di Bologna* of the 30th ult. publishes a letter of Count Cavour addressed to the Junta of Bologna. He says:—"The Government of the King cannot accept the union of the Romagna with Piedmont, but will direct the Roman forces to concur for the purpose of obtaining Italian independence."

The *Austrian Correspondence* says:—"The loss at the battle of the 24th ult., as yet ascertained, is 1900 killed and 8100 wounded. Further information will be published."

On the 26th ultimo disturbances took place in Messina. Four Sardinian war-steamer were at Messina, of which three had left for the Adriatic Sea.

A telegram from Turin says:—"The 7000 or 8000 Roman soldiers collected in Fuscany for the purpose of taking part in the national war were to have marched yesterday for the Pontifical States. Since the sad affair at Perugia these volunteers have so strongly manifested their desire to defend their own hearths and homes that General Mezzacappa, unable to restrain the movement, thought it prudent to command the expedition himself."

The *Echo de l'Est* of Nancy states that the corps-d'armée of Marshal Pelissier, which is destined to observe the frontier of the Rhine, is to be completely formed and established in its cantonments by the 15th of this month. It is to consist of 100,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 400 cannon.

It is said that Garibaldi's men have violated the Federal territory in the Southern Tyrol by entering the Tonale Pass.

General Calbernat has taken command of the town of Trieste, and declared a state of siege. A general disarming has been ordered.

The Danish Government has declared that, "even if the contingent of Holstein be obliged to join in the war, they will maintain the neutrality of Denmark and Schleswig, to which resolution the great Powers have already agreed."

NOTES OF THE WAR.

It is incontestably proved, by the unanimous opinion which is expressed on the subject, that to the immense superiority of the range of French artillery is to be ascribed the result of the battle of Sarteno. It is stated that the Austrian batteries, during the first four hours of the battle, were almost harmless, their range falling short of the French batteries by several hundred metres. It was by this arm that such terrible loss was sustained on their part. All equally agreed in stating that the Austrians, notwithstanding their disheartening position, fought their guns most heroically; and it was only when almost literally annihilated, under the withering storm that burst over them, that the advanced column retired from the contest.

The Paris correspondent of the *Spectator* states that "the attitude of Prussia still causes uneasiness, but the opinion gains ground that she will not proffer her mediation without having first settled its bases with Russia and England. One thing is quite certain, that if Germany does make a hostile movement the war will become general, for Russia has undertaken to march 200,000 men to the assistance of France. However, we must hope that there will be no occasion for such aid. The French Emperor certainly does not anticipate a long campaign, for his stables at Ploubières are ordered to be made ready for the reception of his stud." In a later letter he says, "The Emperor returns to Paris on the 15th."

There appears to have been a momentary fear in France that, in consequence of the war, they might run short of coal. It is now said that all apprehensions on this subject are at an end. Large supplies have lately been received from England and Prussia, and 20,000 tons are expected from the United States.

The rumour runs that the French Emperor, feeling the great sacrifices of men he has made, and fearing that he may want his native troops to resist German onslaught, has resolved on appealing to the Italians, and making them raise 300,000 men to defend Italy after he has freed it.

Kossuth is making a triumphal progress through the Sardinian States.

The affair of Perugia has set the Swiss in great flame and shame; and well it may. They say that, of the regiments in the Pope's service called Swiss regiments, one third are Swiss at present.

The *Veneto Gazzetta* publishes the appointment of Lieutenant Field Marshal Urban to be provisional Commandant of the fortress of Verona.

M. Perrée, Auditor of the Council of State, who has just returned to Paris from the Emperor Napoleon, to whom he carried despatches, relates that he found his Majesty the morning after the battle of Solferino in a house at Civitanova. His Majesty had passed the night in an ill-furnished room, which was also occupied by some of his suite, and the Emperor was only separated from them by a simple curtain. A table in the room was covered with maps and plans. An interesting fact was related to M. Perrée:—Two children of the family to whom the house belonged were in the morning caressed and presented with sweetmeats by the Emperor of Austria, and in the evening received caresses and bonbons from the Emperor of the French!

The *Gazette de Cologne* prints some of Kossuth's latest proclamations. He says in one, after alluding to a former proclamation issued ten years ago:—“Six days before the catastrophe of Villages, when treason and the Russians forced the heroic Hungarian people to lay down the arms they had so gloriously borne, I addressed you for the last time. I have been silent for ten long and sad years; but, thank God, the moment has now come when I may again raise my voice, and call the brave Magyar nation to arms to struggle for the liberty of Hungary. This liberty was struck down on the 13th of August, 1849, and, in its fall, dragged with it the liberty of all Europe. In order to restore it, I shall shortly reappear amidst you on the sacred soil of Hungary. I bring to you my two sons, whom the tiger Haynau restored to me when satisfied with carnage, little thinking for what work of vengeance I should rear them.”

“Three hundred thousand projectiles,” says a Paris letter in a Brussels journal, “have just been dispatched from Paris to the army of Italy; and it is stated that the Ministry of War has entered into contracts for the manufacture of a million.”

An Austrian Prize Court has been established at Zara, the appeal from which is to be to the Court of Trieste.

General Clam-Gallas, commander of a corps-d'armée, has arrived at Trieste from Verona.

The Austrians have sunk at Venice three of Lloyd's steamers at the entrance of the Malamocco passage. The war vessels, lightened of their guns, have been towed farther in, where they will be less exposed to a fire from the enemy, but can be of no use in case of an attack.

The number of Austrian prisoners now in France—at Toulouse, Orleans, Tours, Nantes, and in various small towns—is over 18,000; and weekly steamers continue to land them in hundreds at Marseilles and Toulon from Genoa. Most of the officers have sent for their wives.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 30th of June, says:—“I have reason to believe that there is little exaggeration in what is stated on good authority to be the real loss in killed and wounded on that terrible day at Solferino. The loss appears to be about 16,000 to 18,000! It is divided thus:—Marshal Niel's corps, from 6000 to 7000; Marshal Baraguey d'Hilliers', nearly 5000; Marshal M'Mahon's, 2500; and Marshal Canrobert's, 1000; which, with casualties in the special corps, such as the artillery, will make up the number.”

The correspondent of the *Morning Star* says:—“A curious feature, and one, perhaps, worth mentioning, is the quiet, contemplative tone with which the French discuss the event of Solferino. Strange to say, they allude to it but slightly, and when they do it is in a quiet, subdued tone, strikingly different from that swaggering air which has characterised their discussions hitherto. The French officers whom I have conversed with on the subject seem by no means loquacious disposed, and they, of course, claim a great victory; but they equally admit that it was most dearly purchased, and that the fortune of the day for a long time trembled in the scale. ‘Two more such victories,’ said my friend to me, as we proceeded from the scene of slaughter, ‘and, ma foi, our splendid army will be hors de combat;’ and, if we may judge from what we see, it would certainly appear as if such really must be the case.”

FRANCE AND THE GERMANIC CONFEDERATION.

CIRCULAR OF COUNT WALEWSKI.

A CIRCULAR dated the 20th ult. has been addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the diplomatic agents abroad, making known the views of the Imperial Government upon the attitude and policy of Germany.

Count Walewski commences by recalling with eulogistic comments the circular of Prince Gortschakoff, quoting the portion which bears upon the relations of the Germanic Confederation. In common with the chief of the Russian Chancery, Count Walewski observes that Germany cannot argue on the necessity of preserving the European equilibrium; it would be Germany herself who would compromise that equilibrium if she pretended “that she is necessarily interested in a war raised by Austria as a European Power, and that the action of the Federal Corps, considered as such, ought to be exercised beyond the limits of the Confederation.” The triumph of this doctrine, says Count Walewski, would be equivalent to the incorporation of the non-German provinces of Austria in the Confederation, a step which would be as opposed to the interests of Germany as to those of Europe. With regard to the safety of the German frontiers, Count Walewski urges that the possession of Lombardy and Venice is in no way essential. He recalls the fact that in 1818, when the bases of the military system of the Confederation were under consideration, Austria herself declared that she did not wish to extend the line of German defence beyond the Alps. The military measures taken by Prussia give the French Government no anxiety, says this circular, seeing that they have no other object than the protection of Germany, and of assuring to Prussia a just influence in interior arrangements. On the latter head Count Walewski declares that the Emperor, far from wishing to exclude any of the great Powers, will, in case of need, ask for their participation at an opportune moment. Count Walewski concludes with saying:—

The circular of the Russian Government indicates with sufficient clearness in what sense its action will be employed when the hour comes. As that document reminded us, and as I had myself already informed you, the English Government at the commencement of the hostilities used the best language to the German Governments in dissuading them from the idea of making common cause with Austria against us. Without knowing yet officially the disposition of the new Ministers of her Britannic Majesty, we are authorised from their speeches in the discussion which brought them to power to draw conclusions the most favourable to Italian independence, and we have the firm persuasion that the wishes of the English Government, like the aid of its influence, are directed to the solution which we are seeking ourselves.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.—On Thursday morning, at twenty minutes past nine, his Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, left Buckingham Palace, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Life Guards, and proceeded to the Bricklayers' Arms station, where a special train was in waiting to convey the King to Tonbridge, on a visit to the Countess de Nemethy, and subsequently to Dover.

OUR FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.—Advices received from Corfu on the 28th ult. say:—“The screw sloop *Marlborough*, four sailing-ships of the line, and one aviso-steamer, originally bound for Athens, on receipt of important despatches last week took another direction. The frigate *Euryalus*, having Prince Alfred on board, has also been ordered to proceed on its way with all speed.”

NOTES FROM OUR ARTIST IN ITALY.

SARDINIAN HEAD-QUARTERS, RIVOLTELLA, June 28.

I THINK I cannot do better than give an account of my movements since leaving Milan on the 21st inst., and, with this intention, proceed faithfully to chronicle my *impressions de voyage*. In the first place, I could not get away from the capital of Lombardy as soon as I wished, there being but one conveyance daily to Brescia, the then quartier-général of the allied Sovereigns, and in that all the places had been booked beforehand, which necessitated waiting my turn. At last it came, and at six a.m. we rattled out of the courtyard Della Posta in a crazy old diligence, drawn by more crazy horses; the latter driven by a postilion who had seen sixty summers at least, and all of them as hot as the present, judging from his shrivelled and dried-up appearance.

The distance from Milan to Brescia is, I believe, about fifty miles as the crow flies; but the postal route winds and turns in such a manner as considerably to increase it. However, the journey under favourable conditions is usually performed in ten hours; but in our case, the conditions being anything but promising, we were just double the time we ought to have been on the road. There was some consolation in knowing that at the end of ten miles we should change both postilion and horses, and possibly for better; but my expectations, or rather hopes, of “swapping” an old lamp for a new one were cruelly dissipated when we reached the posting-house. There stood the second postilion, “fat, brown, and forty,” quite the opposite extreme to his fellow in bulk, and the animals that were to replace the Quixotic-like steeds we had at starting, if anything, worse than their predecessors. A ride in a diligence at any time is not the most desirable means of locomotion; but in this particular case—cooped up in a narrow compass with half a dozen perspiring Italians—to be drawn along at a snail's pace in a broiling sun, which baked the roof of the carriage and cracked the paint on the panels—to have clouds of dust entering the windows with every blast of hot wind—why, it was the perfection of human misery. I can't say exactly how a hedgehog feels when he is plastered up in hot clay, but I think I nearly realised his sensations during my twenty-hours' drive from Milan to Brescia. We crossed the Adda, at Cassano, on a bridge of boats, the Austrians having effectually destroyed in their retreat the stone one which spans the river at this place.

The site occupied by Brescia is an exceedingly beautiful one: lofty mountains inclose it on the north side; while the town itself, built on a spur of the Alps, rises in terraces to the foot of the castle hill. The ancient fortress which crowns this height has been maintained in a tolerable state of preservation; and, as a means for keeping the turbulent spirit of the brave Brescians in order, no doubt served its purpose well. But as a stronghold to resist the efforts of a besieging army of modern times it would prove but a sorry defence, as a battery placed on the hills which tower far above in close proximity would soon crumble its walls to dust. Up to the very last the Austrians kept a garrison there of five hundred men, who, having to vacate rather suddenly before the rapid advance of the allies, left behind them nine guns and four mortars, which are now placed in the proud keeping of the valorous citizens, who mount guard over them in every species of nondescript uniform, and armed with the muskets of the enemy.

To my inquiries, on arrival, as to whether the King and Emperor were still in the town, I was mortified to learn they had left for their respective camps that morning, the King for Lonato, the Emperor for Montecchio. My object was to reach the Sardinian head-quarters, as I had a letter for an officer there which I expected would obtain for me greater facilities than I had yet possessed for being present at the more important events of the war. The next morning I was up betimes, and took a walk through the town and up to the castle. What attracted my attention the most were the half-obliterated frescoes on the outside of the houses. Many of them are attributed to Giulio Romano, and they still exhibit traces of a powerful execution, especially seen in the masterly grouping of the figures, and in their fine and vigorous action.

The most important point now to be considered was the means of getting rapidly to Lonato, and I was fortunate enough to secure a lift in a carriage that same afternoon: by-the-by, carriage is a very dignified term to apply to the wretched cross between a worn-out four-wheeler and the dilapidated remains of the rumble of an old posting chariot, which threatened every moment to leave its ruins on the road. One thing that made me greatly fear for its stability was the almost forcible invasion of a seat by a Piedmontese soldier whom we overtook about halfway to Lonato. He was accompanied by four others, and the whole five had evidently been testing whether the words “vino buono,” written on the outside of the cabaret, expressed the truth or not. The comrades of the man, who had already comfortably seated himself, showed an evident inclination of following his example, and I and the gentleman who had him followed me to share a place with him prepared to do doughty deeds of self-defence. However, we succeeded in shaking the intruders off, and reached our destination without being tumbled in the dust. Here I found the gentleman I was in search of, and through his good offices in my behalf I obtained permission to attach myself to head-quarters—a favour almost unattainable by others. So far everything had gone as well as I could wish for; but there was another little matter I was not quite so sure about—Where was I to lodge? Not in Lonato, certainly; for every nook and corner already had its occupant. Luckily I heard of a small farmhouse a short distance out of the town towards the camp, and thither I directed my steps. At first I was told it was impossible to accommodate me, there being no room; but my dint of perseverance I succeeded in locating myself “tant bien que mal.”

With the extent of my sleeping apartment I had no reason to be dissatisfied, for it was a large barn, with a ladder leading to a loft beneath the roof. The lower portion was occupied by two army surgeons, and a matress, &c., were placed in the upper story for my especial benefit. I learnt from the gentleman below that I had arrived just in time to witness something worth seeing, as a great battle was expected the next day, the Austrians having taken up a position in great force from Goito to the Lago di Garda, and not more than a mile from the allied lines. Talking of battles, I fight one of a most sanguinary description every night, much blood being spilled on both sides, and, to speak the truth, I fancy I get worsted in each engagement, as I am frequently compelled to leave the field in possession of the enemy. Those who have had to rough it in Italy will understand the kind of foes I have to contend against.

Between four and five in the morning I was awoken by the booming of cannon, and, making a hasty toilet, started for a neighbouring hill on which some officers were already grouped. Beneath us, stretched far away on each side and in front, lay the most beautiful country it has ever been my lot to look upon. On the left, vineyards and corn-fields fringed the mirror-like sheet of the Lago di Garda, while on the right a succession of richly fertile hill and dale extended to the heights of Solferino. On a thickly-wooded ridge, from the lake to Solferino, and thence to Goito, the Austrians had established themselves in numbers amounting to 200,000, and with, I hear, upwards of 200 guns; the ground covered by their divisions gave them a front of nearly twenty miles. Their left, and about fifteen miles of their line, were attacked by the French, some 120,000 strong; while their right, resting on San Martino, found itself opposed to the Sardinians, who had, perhaps, 45,000 men engaged. The key of the Austrian position was undoubtedly Solferino, though San Martino had also great importance attached to it. It was, then, at these two points that the battle raged most furiously. When I ascended the hill commanding the field the batteries on both sides were being brought into action, and the cannonading along the two lines was tremendous, the effect being that of a continued peal of thunder.

At first the Sardinians began the battle with a very small body of troops, and had gradually to give way before the 50,000 Austrians opposed to them; and at one time I thought the enemy's batteries were getting unpleasantly near. Extraordinary efforts were, however, made to bring up the different divisions with additional artillery, which

being accomplished enabled the Piedmontese to regain the ground they had lost, and in their turn to force the Austrians back. Towards ten o'clock the enemy's line of fire had considerably retreated, and the advantage evidently rested with the Sardinians, whose guns were rapidly and admirably served. All this time the French had been hotly at it, and were well on to Solferino, which they had commenced to shell. Under cover of the terrible effects of their rifled cannon I could perceive bodies of troops mounting the hill to the assault, but not distinctly, as that portion of the field was far away to the right. In few minutes a cloud of dust rising on the other side showed the Austrians were being driven pell-mell from their position, and masses of them could be seen to roll over and over into the ravine beneath. Ten times, I hear, were these heights taken and retaken during the day, and it was not until late that the French succeeded in establishing themselves firmly, and when they did the battle may be said to have been lost to the Austrians on that side. Let me now return to that portion of the action in which the Sardinians were more especially engaged, and which I am better able to speak about, as having more distinctly witnessed.

The neighbourhood of San Martino is thickly wooded, and from the cover thus afforded it is exceedingly difficult to determine the force of an enemy occupying the ground. To ascertain their exact position and numbers, a staff officer was dispatched from Desenzano, at the head of the brigade of Savoy and two sections of artillery, with orders to bring the Austrians out, which having accomplished, he was to fall back on the divisions that would by that time have been brought up. This explains the reason of the Sardinians retiring at the commencement of the engagement. As the dark masses of the different regiments came within range of the Austrian guns they could be seen to swerve and totter as the round shot ploughed an opening through their serried ranks, but in a minute the line was reformed and on they went, each step bringing hundreds nearer to their graves. On a hill close at hand was the King watching the progress of the battle with great interest. His Majesty had dismounted, and comfortably seated himself upon the grass, with a pail of water by his side, from which he would occasionally help himself, using an iron ladle as a drinking-cup. The various members of his staff also slaked their thirst at the kingly tap, *sans facon*, and glad enough would I have been to have imitated their example. I send you a Sketch of this incident, which struck me as being worth an illustration.

As I have already said, the battle raged most furiously at the two positions of Solferino and San Martino. It was not until nine p.m. that the latter was finally carried, and then only after it had been won and lost many times during the day. Here the Sardinians suffered the greatest loss, as the Austrians had brought all their available cannon to defend the place, and had filled the farmhouse that crowns the hill with Tyrolese riflemen, most deadly shots. Ten thousand Piedmontese were engaged in the different assaults on this stoutly-defended trenchment, and many a mother mourns the son who that day “bit the dust.”

As the last red flashes from the guns illuminated the gathering darkness I bent my steps in the direction of the field of battle, but it was impossible to get far, every path being blocked by bullock-waggons bringing in the wounded, and such wounds too, most of them being made by round-shot. I had not gone many yards before I heard a voice in French beg of some one to raise his head, and, making towards the wagon whence the supplicating tones came, I found a soldier of the brigade of Savoy, with both his legs smashed below the knees, stretched on a heap of hay, with his neck jolting over the side of the cart. A great number of these men, Savoyards by birth, do not understand Italian, and the driver, who knew nothing of French, paid no heed to the suffering soldier's request. Fortunately I found a knapsack by the roadside, and, placing this with some hay beneath his back, raised him to a more comfortable position. Next to him lay another figure, perfectly motionless, badly wounded, as the Savoyard told me, in the stomach. Not a groan escaped him as the wheels rose and fell in the deep ruts; he seemed insensible to pain. It was not astonishing—he was dead.

Thus was fought and won the battle of Solferino. The 24th of June, 1859, will be a day proudly remembered by the French and Sardinian armies.

At an early hour the morning after the engagement I started for San Martino, and soon lost myself amongst a labyrinth of vineyards and wooded knolls, in which the country abounds. When I had wandered about for some time in search of a pathway I spied a soldier, reclining at length, and waving off the flies that tormented him. Now I would ask my way to San Martino. Stepping towards the man, I saw his eyes were fixed and glassy; the arm and hand raised above the head, chasing away, as I thought, the flies, were stiff and immovable; a dark red stain disfigured the whiteness of the jacket. This was my first interview with a dead Austrian. There was no need now to inquire the road. I was on the track; each step brought a similar landmark to my view. Soon I came upon fatigue parties of troops, digging graves and collecting the dead for burial. They lay thick as fallen leaves round the farmhouse of San Martino, and in all the eccentricities of attitude which the last spasmodic struggle had imparted to them. I send you a Sketch of one scene. In the foreground are heaped together, ready to be cast into the pit preparing to receive them, the bodies of men who but the day before were full of life and health, with mothers and wives to love them. Now, what were they? Beyond this scene of desolation is a lovely prairie, bathed by the waters of a charming lake, that sparkles in the sunlight like a sheet of gold; still further rise the grand and majestic Alps, losing their summits in the drifting clouds. Is not this a contrast?

Had I had the means of transport I could have brought away trophies from the field sufficient to have established an armoury. Muskets and rifles, swords and bayonets, helmets and shakos, strewed the ground on all sides. Indeed, it was dangerous work walking about, for artillermen were employed discharging the loaded pieces as they collected them, and the bullets were whistling around in all directions.

In addition to the above Sketches I send you the final assault of San Martino (see page 25), and a general view of the battle, as seen from the hill on which I stood. Next week I hope to forward you something of Peschiera. The trenches are now commencing, and firing from the town has already begun on the working parties. As yet but one casualty has happened, and that was in the case of a soldier who, curious to get a view of the fortress, ascended a rising ground, some considerable distance from the place, believing himself to be secure; a ball from a Tyrolese rifle knocked him over before he had been two minutes on the spot. The worst of it is, you cannot tell when you are far or near, as the Austrians have masked outworks, which you may walk direct on to without a shadow of suspicion.

The materials for the gun-boats have arrived at Desenzano, about a mile from here, on the shore of the lake. They will be put together as soon as possible, and then the fortress will be attacked by water as well as land.

Head-quarters leave to-morrow for Pozzolengo, on the Mincio. A portion of the allied armies have already crossed that river. My next will probably bring you sketches of another battle.

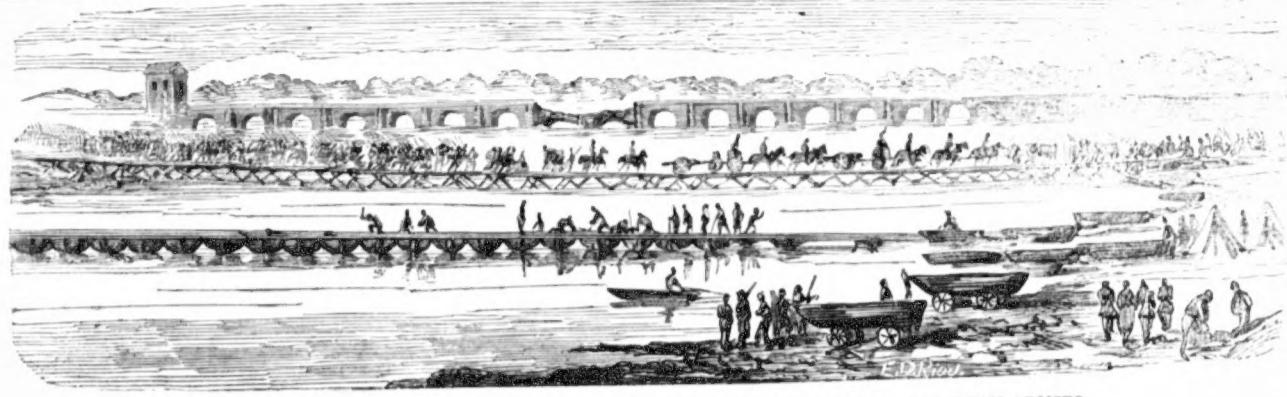
F. V.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.—An abstract of the Navy Estimates has appeared. The original estimate for 1859-60 amounted to £10,304,000. The supplementary estimate is £1,877,000, making a total of £12,682,000, of which £6,311,000 has already been voted, and £6,370,000 has yet to be granted by Parliament. The principal items of the supplementary estimate relate to the payment of 8000 additional seamen and 2000 additional marines, with £100,000 for a volunteer reserve force of seamen in pursuance of the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Manning the Navy, and £645,000 for building and repair of ships.

WHOLE-SOME REFORMS.—Two of the notices of motion given receive a forcible recommendation from the senser of everybody confined in London at this season of the year. One is in favour of a winter instead of a summer session of Parliament, and the other of a vote of money for the purification of the Serpentine. The money will, no doubt, be voted; but whether so rational a proposal as that of sitting from November till May, instead of from February till August, will be accepted, is very questionable. The estimates are found to pass most easily through thin and sleepy Houses.

CROSSING OF THE SESIA.

THE crossing of the River Sesia by a portion of the Franco-Sardinian armies was followed by the battle of Palestro, of which we gave several Engravings in a recent Number. The passage of the troops across this river was performed over temporary bridges constructed to supply the place of those demolished by the Austrians in their retreat. Owing to the river being greatly swollen by recent heavy rains the force of the current, which is at all times



BRIDGES THROWN ACROSS THE SESIA FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE FRANCO-SARDINIAN ARMIES.



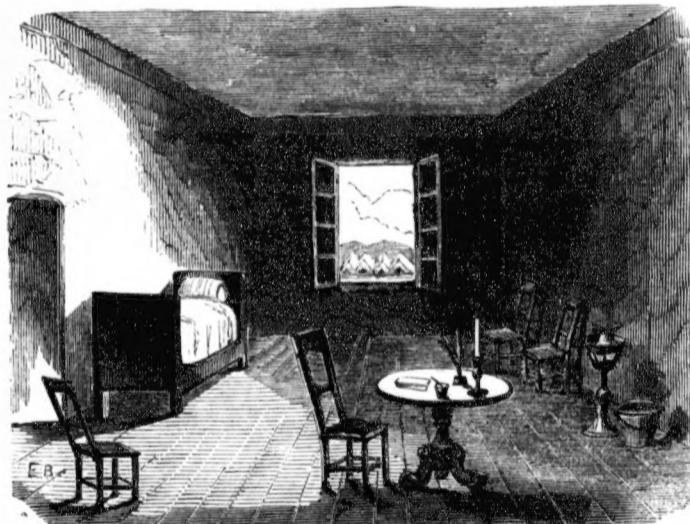
VISIT OF THE KING OF SARDINIA TO THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT SAN MARTINO.



THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH RECEIVING THE DELEGATES FROM THE CITY OF MILAN AT SAN MARTINO.



AMBULANCE-WAGGON.



ROOM IN THE INN OF SAN MARTINO OCCUPIED BY THE EMPEROR ON THE NIGHT PREVIOUS TO THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.



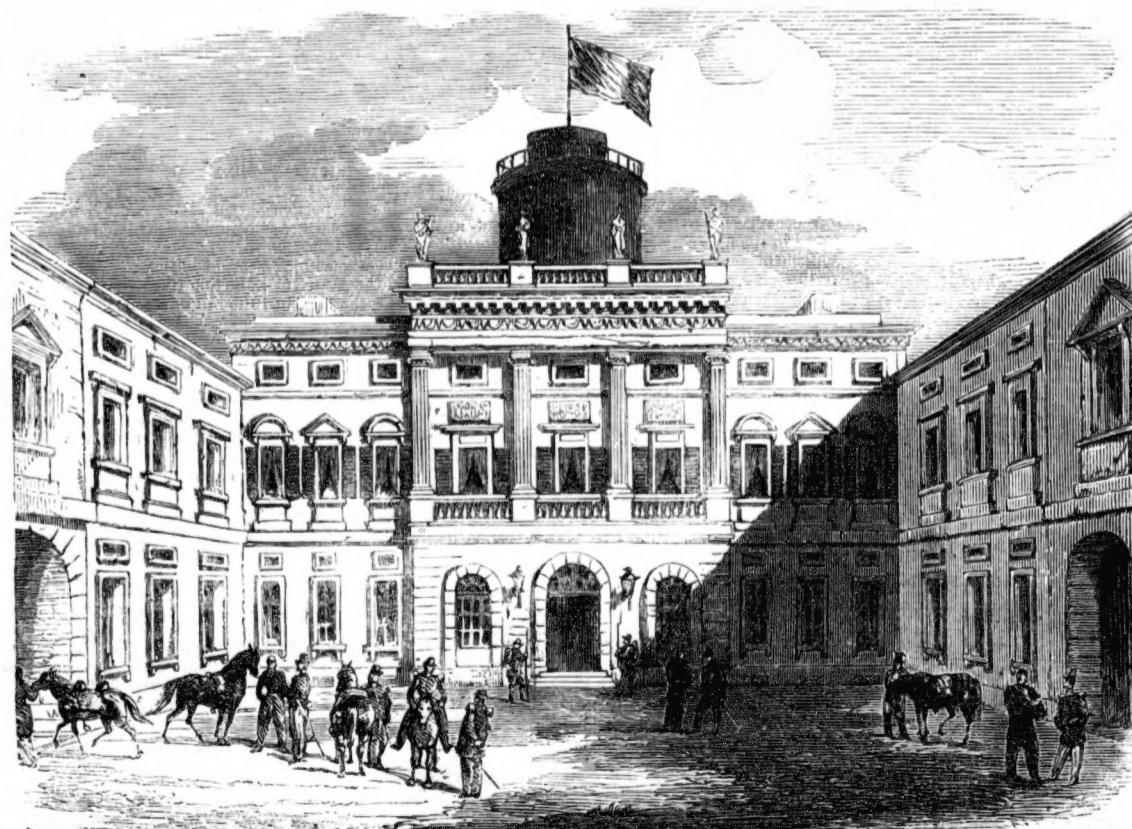
AMBULANCE-WAGGON.

SAN MARTINO.

SAN MARTINO, close to the banks of the Ticino, on the Piedmontese frontier, is so called from an hostelry of that name, which has become memorable from having been the place whence the French Emperor directed the operations which preceded the battle of Magenta, and where he slept the night before the engagement. Here it was that he was visited by the King of Sardinia, and where he also received the deputation from the Municipality of Milan, when an address was presented to him, as described in a former Number of our Paper.

PALAIS BONAPARTE.

ON the Emperor's arrival at Milan he declined taking up his residence at the Royal Palace, which had been prepared for his reception. Wishing to avoid all state, he proceeded to a villa belonging to the Bonaparte family without the city. It was built by Napoleon I. after his second campaign in Italy, and is known as the Bonaparte Villa. Here the Napoleon family resided during their visits to the Lombard capital. The building has a modest exterior, but some of the apartments are richly decorated, and contain a fine collection of pictures, principally by the old masters. During the few days the Emperor resided here the villa was constantly crowded with delegations from the citizens and the nobility, and here he entertained the King of Sardinia, and received the ovations of the people, who constantly crowded the entrance-gates and courtyard to do him homage and give vent to their wild enthusiasm.

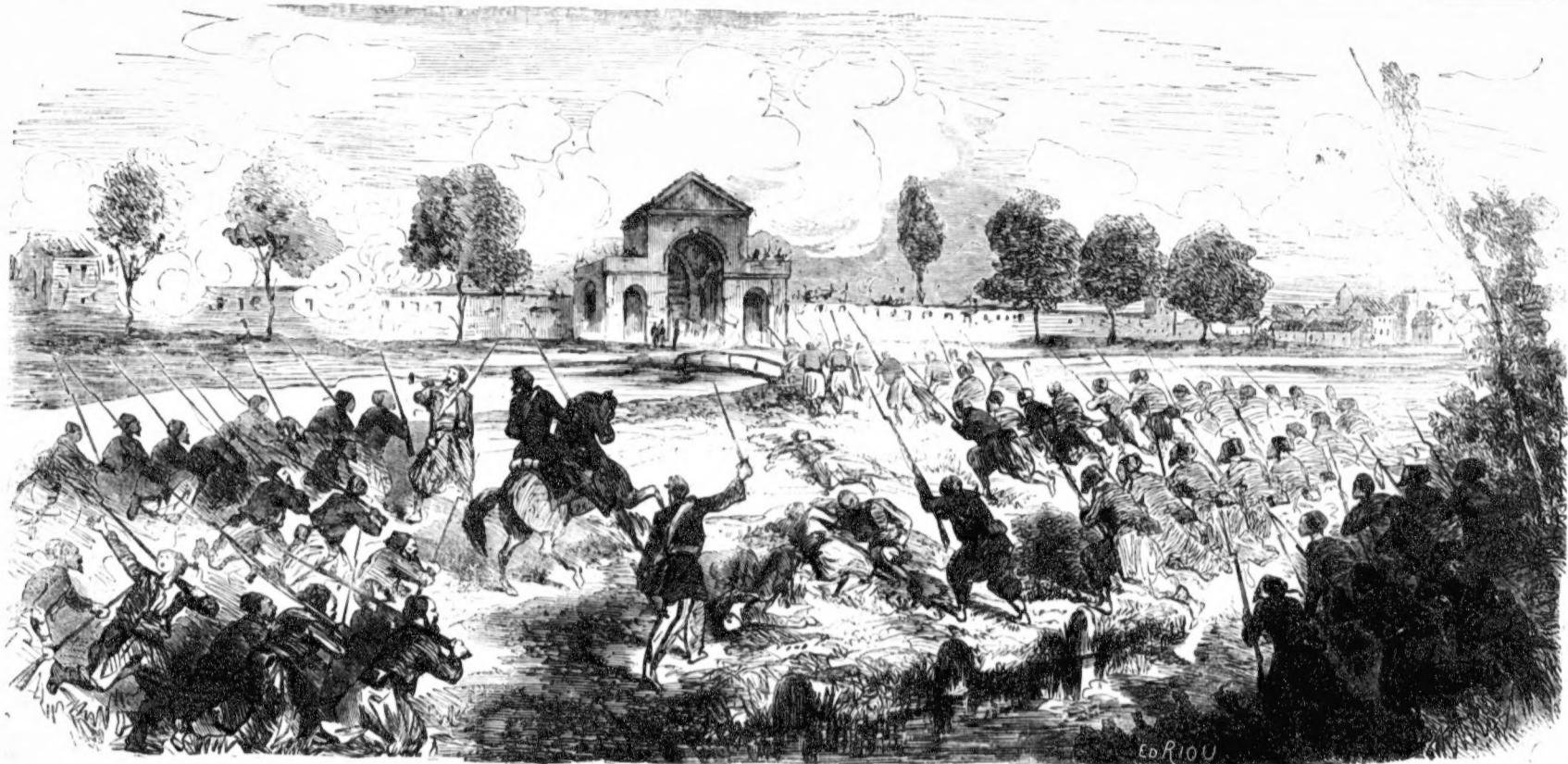


BONAPARTE PALACE, MILAN.—(FROM SKETCHES BY M. MOULLIN.)

considerable, was sufficiently powerful to carry away one of the bridges which the French engineers had thrown across the stream. Fortunately, however, the rain eventually ceased, and the torrent, somewhat subsiding, enabled the troops to resume their passage. The subjoined illustration shows one bridge in a complete state, with troops passing over it, and another in course of construction. The bridge in the background is the one at Verceil, engraved in a former Number of the *Illustrated Times*.

THE FIGHT BEFORE THE CEMETERY AT MELEGNA.

IT was at this same village of Melegnano that Francis I. of France gained, during the first year of his reign, that well-known victory by which he acquired a delusive glory. He had invaded the Milanese territory for the purpose of asserting certain chimerical rights, and was attacked by the Swiss, to whom its defence had been intrusted. A battle was fought, which continued for three days, and the Swiss were compelled to retreat, leaving, it is said, 15,000 dead upon the field. The recent fight over the same ground, though of much shorter duration, was about equally bloody, for thousands of corpses were collected and buried in the neighbourhood of the Cemetery of Melegnano, where the fight was obstinate in the extreme, and where positions were defended, and, after being captured, were again retaken, at an immense sacrifice of human life. Heaps of bodies covered the plain, and the graves and tombs in the cemetery were in many places hidden by the masses of dead and wounded. The French Guards and the Chasseurs suffered severely; and the Turcos and Zouaves, who came up to the rescue, lost hundreds of men before they succeeded in driving the Austrians from their position. After the walls of the cemetery were scaled, the troops hastened on towards the village, every house in which had been converted into a fortress, from which Austrian riflemen directed a murderous fire on the attacking columns. In an hour and a half the Austrians were driven out of the village and the victory gained by the allies.



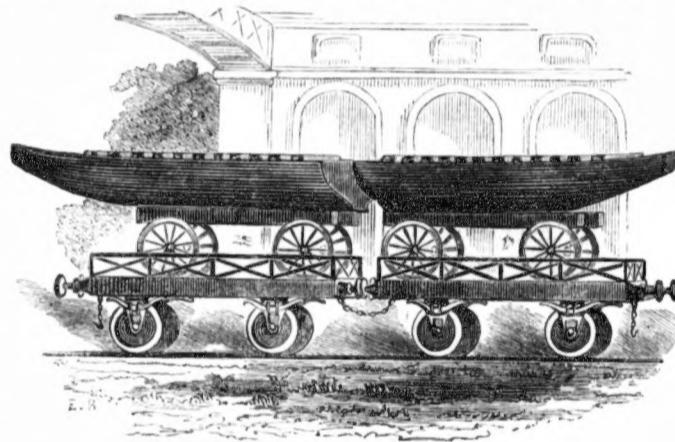
ATTACK UPON THE CEMETERY AT MELEGNAO.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. MOULLIN.)

THE ATTACK ON THE VILLAGE OF VENZAGLIO.

The incident represented in the annexed Engraving was referred to in our account of the battle of Palestro, of which indeed it formed an episode. It will be remembered that the Austrians had entrenched themselves in the three villages of Palestro, Venzaglio (which is situated about a mile from Palestro), and Casalino (which lies some three or four miles farther to the north). One position after another was wrested from the Austrians, who retired, leaving the Sardinians masters of the field.

GYULAI DEFENDED.

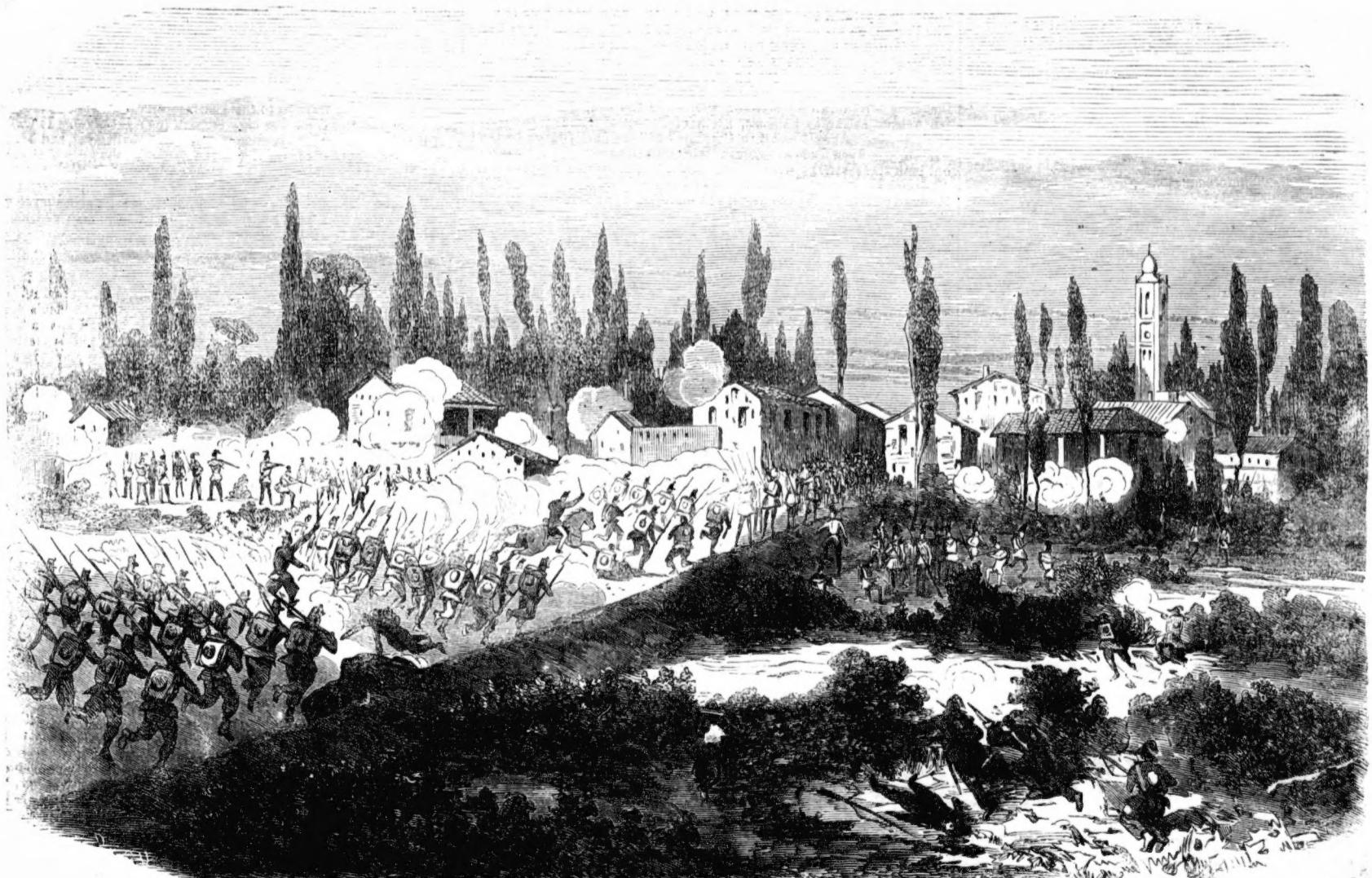
Gyulai's conduct at Magenta is defended by the late correspondent of the *Times* at Austrian head-quarters. He says the facts are these, and they are most astounding:—"The whole of Gyulai's army was, on the morning of the 3rd of June, in full march towards Magenta, the 7th, 2nd, and 3rd corps by Vigevano and Abbiate Grasso, the 8th by Beregardo, and the 5th by Pavia. The two latter were to bivouac that night about twelve miles south of Magenta, the others much closer. Had this march not been interrupted the Emperor Napoleon and his Guards must have been taken prisoners the next morning. Nothing but a miracle could save him: the miracle took place. At half-past five on the morning of the 3rd, as Count Gyulai rode through Beregardo, he met General Hess, his superior officer, who had been sent by the Emperor to advise him. I was present at the time, and then and there wrote you a letter, which I



CONVEYING PONTOONS BY RAILWAY.

fear you did not receive. For four hours and a half the two Generals were closeted together in a room of the old posthouse. I have heard since that General Hess wished the army marched back to

Novara, and a battle to be fought there, but this I do not know for certain. What I do know, what I saw, was that, after a quarter of an hour's consultation, orderly officers were sent to every corps with orders to halt. The 7th and 2nd corps were already across the Ticino and in Lombardy, the 3rd was on the bridge, and had of course to move back and take up a defensible position in Piedmont. At ten o'clock I saw officers galloping off with fresh orders for the continuance of the march, but it was too late. Lombardy was already lost. The men did all men could do. The 5th corps marched till two in the morning of the 4th. Part of the 7th marched to Corbetta the same night, and I saw Generals Reischach and Lebzelter wounded two hours before the letters you published on the 29th say they got into action. You know the details of the battle of Magenta. From eleven till four about 26,000 Austrians fought, without gaining or losing ground, against that part of the French army brought across the bridge of Buffalora by Napoleon himself. Had the Austrian 3rd corps been up then the French must have been annihilated, but it did not reach the ground till nearly four. Then the tide of victory seemed to flow for the Austrians, and till seven they pressed the enemy steadily back. M'Mahon arrived and turned the scale, but, had Stadion and Benedek's corps been there, he too would have been overpowered. Had Gyulai not been interfered with Stadion and Benedek would have been there, and Lombardy might still form part of Austria."



ATTACK UPON THE VILLAGE OF VENZAGLIO BY SARDINIAN TROOPS.—(FROM A SKETCH BY LUDV. BRÖGER.)

THE BATTLE OF SOLFERINO.

THERE is now no lack of information as to the battle of Solferino. A dozen letters from various hands have appeared, and the *Moniteur* has issued a full history of the encounter. It estimates the Austrian army at 250,000, evidently an exaggeration. The report confirms the statement that both armies were advancing—the one towards the Mincio, for the purpose of taking up positions; the other from it, to attack the allies on the march, when they rather unexpectedly met.

THE ENCOUNTER.

"The two armies, on their way one against the other, met therefore suddenly. Scarcely had Marshals Baraguay d' Hilliers and M' Mahon passed Castiglione when they found themselves in presence of considerable forces, which opposed their advance. At the same instant General Niel encountered the Austrians near Medole. The King's army, which was going to Pozzolengo, also met the Austrians in advance of Rivoltella; and, on his part, Marshal Canrobert found the village of Castel Goffredo occupied by the enemy's cavalry.

"All the corps of the allied army being at the time on their march at a somewhat considerable distance one from the other, the Emperor first of all directed his attention to bringing them together, so that they might mutually support each other. For that purpose his Majesty went immediately to Marshal the Duke of Magenta, who was on the right on the plain, and who had deployed perpendicularly to the road which leads from Castiglione to Goito. As General Niel did not yet appear, his Majesty hastened the march of the cavalry of the Imperial Guard, and placed it under the orders of the Duke of Magenta, as a reserve to operate in the plain on the right of the 2nd corps. The Emperor, at the same time, sent orders to Marshal Canrobert to support General Niel as much as possible, while recommending him to guard himself on the right against an Austrian corps which, according to information given to his Majesty, was to advance from Mantua on Azola."

"These measures having been taken, the Emperor repaired to the heights, in the centre of the line of battle, where Marshal Baraguay d' Hilliers, too distant from the Sardinian army to act in conjunction with it, had to struggle in very difficult ground against troops which were incessantly renewed.

"The Marshal had nevertheless arrived at the foot of the steep hill on which the village of Solferino is built. That village was defended by considerable forces, intrenched in an old château and a large cemetery, both of which were surrounded by thick and crenelated walls. The Marshal had already lost a great number of men, and had more than once to expose himself by leading on the troops of Bazaine's and Ladmirault's divisions. Worn out with fatigue and heat, and exposed to a heavy fire of musketry, these troops gained ground with much difficulty. At this moment the Emperor ordered Forey's division to advance, one brigade on the side of the plain, and the other on the height against the village of Solferino, and caused it to be supported by Canou's division of light infantry of the Guard. He caused to advance with these troops the artillery of the Guard, which, under the command of General de Seveinges and General Lebeuf, took up an uncovered position at about 300 metres from the enemy. This manoeuvre decided the success in the centre. Whilst Forey's division seized on the cemetery, and General Bazaine dashed his troops forward into the village, the light infantry and riflemen of the Imperial Guard climbed up to the foot of the tower commanding the château and possessed themselves of it. The little hills near Solferino were successively carried, and at half-past three the Austrians evacuated the position, under the fire of our artillery placed on the crests, and left in our hands 1500 prisoners, 14 pieces of cannon, and 2 colours. The share of the Imperial Guard in this glorious trophy was 13 guns and 1 colour.

"Whilst this conflict was going on, and whilst the fire was the heaviest, four Austrian columns, advancing between the King's army and the corps of Marshal Baraguay d' Hilliers, endeavoured to turn the right of the Piedmontese. Six pieces of artillery, however, ably directed by General Forgeot, had opened a very heavy fire on the flank of these columns, and forced them to retrace their steps in disorder.

"Whilst the corps of Marshal Baraguay d' Hilliers was sustaining the conflict at Solferino, the corps of the Duke de Magenta had deployed in the plain of Guidizzolo, in advance of the farm Casa Marino, and his line of battle, cutting the road to Mantua, directed its right towards Medole. At nine o'clock in the morning he was attacked by a strong Austrian column, preceded by a numerous artillery which placed itself in battery at 1000 or 1200 yards in advance of our front. The artillery of the first two divisions of the 2nd corps, advancing immediately on the line of skirmishers, opened a very sharp fire against the front of the Austrians, and at the same instant the horse batteries of Desvaux's and Partouneaux's divisions took the enemy's cannon *en échappé*, reduced them to silence, and soon forced them to fall back. Immediately after, Desvaux's and Partouneaux's divisions charged the Austrians and took 600 prisoners.

"Meantime, a column of two regiments of Austrian cavalry had endeavoured to turn the left of the 2nd corps, and the Duke de Magenta directed against it six squadrons of light dragoons. Three successful charges of our cavalry repelled that of the enemy, who left in our hands a great number of men and horses.

"At half-past two the Duke de Magenta assumed the offensive in his turn, and ordered General de la Motterouge to advance on his left, on the side of Solferino, in order to carry San Cassiano and the other positions occupied by the enemy.

"The village was turned on both sides, and carried with irresistible vigour by the Algerian riflemen and the 45th. The riflemen were immediately after sent against the principal counterfort which unites Cavriana with San Cassiano, and which was defended by considerable forces. A first height, crowned by a kind of redoubt, speedily fell into the possession of the sharpshooters; but the enemy, by a vigorous offensive return, succeeded in dislodging them. They then took it again with the aid of the 45th and 72nd, and were driven out once more. To support this attempt, General de la Motterouge was obliged to march up his brigade of reserve, and the Duke of Magenta advanced his whole corps.

"At the same time the Emperor gave orders to Matzéque's brigade of voltigeurs of the Guard, supported by General Mellinet's grenadiers, to advance from Solferino against Cavriana. The enemy was unable any longer to resist this double attack, supported by the fire of the artillery of the Guard, and about five in the evening the voltigeurs and Algerian sharpshooters entered at the same time the village of Cavriana.

"At that moment a fearful storm which burst over the two armies obscured the sky and suspended the struggle; but as soon as the rain had ceased the French troops resumed the operations commenced, and drove the enemy from all the heights commanding the village. Soon after the fire of the artillery of the Guard changed the retreat of the Austrians into a precipitate flight."

The newest portion of the narrative in the *Moniteur* is the account of

THE COMBAT BETWEEN THE SARDINIAN AND AUSTRIAN.

"On its part the Piedmontese army, placed on our extreme left, had a rude and splendid day's work. It was advancing in four divisions in the direction of Peschiera from Pozzolengo and Madonna della Scoperta, when, at about seven in the morning, its advanced guard encountered the enemy's advanced posts between San Martino and Pozzolengo. The combat commenced, but strong Austrian reinforcements hurried up and drove the Piedmontese further back than San Martino, even threatening to cut off their line of retreat. A brigade of Mollard's division then arrived in all haste on the scene of combat, and assaulted the heights on which the enemy had established themselves. Twice it attained the summit and possessed itself of several pieces of cannon, but twice also it had to yield to numbers and to abandon its conquest.

"The enemy was gaining ground, in spite of some brilliant charges of the King's cavalry, when Cucchiari's division, debouching in the field of battle by the road of Rivoltella, came to support General Mollard. The Sardinian troops rushed forward a third time with impetuosity

under a murderous fire; the church and all the works raised on the right were carried, and eight pieces of cannon were taken. But the enemy succeeded in disengaging the cannon and in retaking the positions.

"At this moment the 2nd brigade of General Cucchiari, which had been formed in columns of attack to the left of the Lugano road, marched against the church of St. Martino, regained the lost ground, and carried the heights for the fourth time, without holding them, however; for, overwhelmed by volleys of grape, and facing an enemy who was constantly receiving reinforcements and incessantly returning to the charge, it could not hold out till the arrival of succour from General Mollard's 2nd Brigade, and the Piedmontese, being quite exhausted, retreated in good order along the Rivoltella road.

"It was then the Aosta Brigade of Fanti's Division, which had at first gone towards Solferino to form a junction with Marshal Baraguay d' Hilliers, was sent by the King to support Generals Mollard and Cucchiari in the attack on San Martino. That body was checked for a while by the storm; but about five o'clock in the evening this brigade and the Pignerol one, supported by a numerous artillery, marched on the enemy under a terrible fire and reached the heights. They took possession of them foot by foot, field by field, and managed to hold them by very desperate fighting. The enemy began to give way, and the Piedmontese artillery, gaining the ridge, soon crowned it with 24 pieces of cannon, which the Austrians vainly endeavoured to capture; two brilliant charges of the King's cavalry dispersed them; volleys of grape threw their ranks into confusion, and the Sardinian troops finally remained masters of the formidable positions which the enemy had defended for a whole day with such obstinacy.

"On the other side the Durando division had been engaged with the Austrians ever since half-past five in the morning. At that hour its advanced guard had met the enemy at Madonna della Scoperta, and the Sardinian troops had held their ground till noon against the efforts of an enemy superior in number, who at last compelled them to fall back; but, being then reinforced by the Savoy Brigade, they resumed the offensive, and repulsing the Austrians in their turn, made themselves masters of Madonna della Scoperta. After this first success, General della Marmora sent the Durando division against San Martino, where it did not arrive in time to assist in taking that position, for it encountered on the road an Austrian column, with which it had to dispute the passage; and when this obstacle was overcome the village of San Martino was already in the power of the Piedmontese. General della Marmora had directed, on the other hand, the Piedmont brigade of Fanti's division upon Pozzolengo. This brigade carried the enemy's positions in front of this village with great vigour; and, having made its master of Pozzolengo after a warm attack, repulsed the Austrians, and pursued them to a certain distance, causing them severe losses.

"Those of the Sardinian army were, unfortunately, very considerable, and do not amount to less than 49 officers killed and 167 wounded; 642 sub-officers and privates killed, 3409 wounded, and 1258 soldiers missing; making a total of 5525 absent at roll-call. Five pieces of cannon remained in the hands of the King's army as trophies of this sanguinary victory, which it had gained over an enemy superior in number, and whose force appeared to have been not less than twelve brigades.

"The losses of the French army amounted to 12,000 rank and file killed and wounded, and 720 officers hors de combat, of whom 150 were killed. Among the wounded are Generals de Ladmirault, Forey, Auger, Dieu, and Douay. Seven Colonels and six Lieutenant-Colonels have been killed."

The correspondent of the *Times* at the Austrian head-quarters, in a supplemental letter written at Verona, describes

THE AUSTRIAN RETREAT.

"The Emperor, cool and collected as a veteran, stood on the height of Madonna del Pieve, close by a church surrounded by cypress-trees, till a quarter to four. Count Schlick and his aide-de-camp, his Highness the Prince of Nassau, were standing by him at Madonna del Pieve, while the masses on the plain below were already retiring. The French were pressing hard on Cavriana. They had already gained possession of an old bridge-path called the Strada Cavallara, which runs direct from Solferino to Valleggio, and already the road from Madonna del Pieve to the latter place was becoming excessively dangerous. The Emperor now went off leisurely to Volta with a few aides-de-camp, while the Archdukes, with the Hereditary Grand Duke of Tuscany, and his brothers, followed a bypath through groves and over rocks towards Valleggio. While we quietly rode on few of us knew that the enemy, following a parallel direction to our own, were within half a mile of us. The French, on the other hand, were happily in equal ignorance of our true position, or they would have made a dash to cut us off. We struck the Strada Cavallara just below the Mo te Oliveto, meeting the head of Stankovitsch's division of the 1st corps as it was retreating on the road from Castellaro Lagusello to Volta. The right of the 5th corps was at that time withdrawn to Monzambano, while the 8th, Benedek's, had fallen back as far as Salionze, north of Pozzolengo, and on the road to Peschiera. At half-past five Cavriana had been finally taken by the French, who then made a combined attack on Volta and on Guidizzolo; but both these attacks were successfully repulsed, which enabled the Austrians to retire their *matériel* and guns by bridges or near the Molino di Volta during the night, and move off their first army by the same road on the next day. . . .

"The Allies, as well as the Austrians, must reassemble and rearrange their army, when, doubtless, hostilities will be resumed. There are here 400 or 500 Piedmontese, and some French prisoners. What the losses on this side may turn out to be it is impossible as yet to state with precision. They cannot be less than 12,000 or 15,000 men hors de combat. No Generals were killed. Among the wounded are Count Pallfy, slightly; General Philipovics, General Baltin, and, I believe, one or two others. Several Colonels and numbers of officers have been killed or wounded. Prince C. Windischgratz is dead, as well as Colonel Mumm.

THE AUSTRIANS SUFFER FROM DEFECTIVE INFORMATION.

"There is no doubt that the Austrian army on the 24th suffered much inconvenience from the fact that they were attacked by the French and Piedmontese three hours sooner than the time fixed by themselves for assuming the offensive. Their dispositions, admirable as they may have been made for an attack, must have been faulty when it became necessary to repel an advance of the enemy. It is evident also that, if the Emperor intended to advance at nine o'clock in the morning, it was because he knew that his various corps would not be in their proper positions till that hour. He was therefore, to a certain extent, unready at six o'clock in the morning. The 10th and 11th corps' movements, which should have turned the French left at Medole, very probably depended upon a calculation of time, which was part of the Austrian scheme of attack. The 11th corps (Weigl) did, I believe, come in sight of the enemy; but it did so too late to have any serious effect on the result of the day, while the 10th corps seems never to have come up at all. These facts suggest some reflections. How was it that the French were ready at six o'clock to make a combined attack against the Austrians, who, on their part, had just taken up positions on the previous evening? An easy answer can be given to that question. No sooner was the first Austrian battalion out of Valleggio on the 23rd than a balloon was observed to rise in the air from the vicinity of Monzambano—a signal, no doubt, for the French in Castiglione. I have a full conviction that the Emperor of the French knew on the evening of the 23rd the exact position of every Austrian corps; that he made his preparations accordingly; and that, on the other hand, the Emperor of Austria was utterly unable to ascertain what was the number or distribution of the forces of the allies. This, it may be said, is the result which must be anticipated in every military movement on Italian soil."

It is commonly believed that this balloon was sent up to reconnoitre; and that thus the French became aware of the Austrian advance, and not only prepared to meet it, but, by hastening the battle, disconcerted Francis Joseph's plans.

INNER LIFE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—NO. 107.

AS YOU WERE.

THE House of Commons looks itself again: parties have again changed sides. The Liberals have migrated to the right of the Speaker, and the Conservatives have gone back to the left. To those who, like ourselves, are accustomed to look back upon the House as a sort of political solar system, in which every planet has its natural position, the appearance of the House has not been satisfactory of late. It seemed as if we had got into a wrong hemisphere; but all looks right again now. On the Ministers' bench we see the old faces—Palmerston in the centre, flanked by Lord John Russell, Gladstone, and Sir George Lewis, Sidney Herbert, Sir Charles Wood, Sir Richard Bethell, &c.; and it is pleasant to see the old "Knight of Netherby" once more in his place. Perched up there, in the back seat of the Opposition, he looked strangely out of position. He had so long sat on the first seat below the gangway on the Government side that we had come to look upon it as his own; and when he was hustled away at the beginning of the Parliament we felt as a man feels when some impudent servant moves a favourite picture from its right place and shoves it into a dark corner. Drummond and Roebuck, we note, have not changed. The honourable member for West Surrey still doggedly keeps his position on the Government side, and Roebuck his on the Opposition. These two gentlemen in creed are wide as the poles asunder, but they are alike in this: each considers himself a prophet, and both believe that the country is rapidly going to the bad, but they are not agreed as to the cause. Drummond believes that we are in danger from too much reform—Roebuck thinks that we shall be ruined if we do not get more; Drummond says that if we go so fast we shall upset the coach—Roebuck that if we don't go faster ruin will overtake us; Drummond won't go over with the Conservatives because he believes they are inclined to go too far—Roebuck won't return to his place amongst the Liberals because they won't go far enough; and so there they sit—Drummond amongst the Radicals, and Roebuck amongst Tories.

GIBSON AND GILPIN.

We have said that the appearance of the House is again all right; but, returning to the Treasury bench, we see there two gentlemen who clearly do not harmonise at present with the rest—to wit, Messrs. Gibson and Gilpin. We have been so long accustomed to see these gentlemen below the gangway that the sight of them in such company offends the eye as a jarring discordant note in a concert offends the ear. Gibson and Gilpin side by side with Palmerston and Lord John Russell! Why, it is like Saul among the prophets! But here they are—Gibson, the famed iconoclast, has become an official; and he who, like Samson, made but lately such havoc amongst the Philistines, appears now in their ranks. Nor is the position of Mr. Gilpin less remarkable. A Quaker on the Treasury bench! A Radical of the purest water marching into the House with a despatch-box under his arm! "Who ever saw the like of this before?" Will they stop there? We apprehend not—for long. Already they must feel shackled. Their sprightly restlessness appears to us already gone, and even now they are

Dull as a dull imprisoned ray,
A sunbeam which hath lost its way.

Mr. Milner Gibson is now President of the Board of Trade. How will he feel if Gladstone should propose to retrieve our financial position by a tax upon sugar, tea, coffee, or some other consumable article, and Cobden oppose him? And what will Mr. Gilpin do when the division-bell rings to summon him to vote for an increased army or navy estimate, and when, at the bidding of the inexorable whip, he will be compelled to march into the opposite lobby to that in which Bright and his old friends are mustering, or throw up his office? No! these gentlemen, though in office, are—if we may venture upon a pun—out of place. A nomade of the desert in my Lord Mayor's coach, a gipsy king in a celled house, are not greater anomalies than Messrs. Gibson and Gilpin on the Treasury bench. And this they will soon discover. At every turn they will be fretted and mortified. They will be called upon to do the things which they think they ought not to do, and to leave undone the things which they ought to do; and very soon they will have to do one of two things—sacrifice their principles to keep their places, or throw up their places and save their principles. It is very amiable and kind of them, and all that, to join the Government, but it won't answer. Incompatibles cannot be made to work together. What would be thought if a man were to try to drive four-in-hand with a couple of oxen as leaders, and two blood-horses as wheelers? The Manchester and Palmerston schools are different, *toto caelo*. Which pole is to go over the other? Or, are they to meet in the middle? Neither, as we shall see.

RICHARD COBDEN

has once more made his appearance in the House. He landed at Liverpool on the 29th ult., and on the following Friday he came to the House and took the oaths and his seat. Very cordial were the greetings which awaited Mr. Cobden in the lobby, and as he marched up to the table a hearty cheer testified to the general joy which was felt that the great apostle of free trade was once more in his right place. It was in 1841 that Mr. Cobden first became a member of Parliament, and Stockport had the honour of sending him there. At the general election in 1847 he was elected for both Stockport and the West Riding, and of course chose to sit for the latter. In 1857 he retired, however, from Yorkshire, and offered Huddersfield the honour of returning him to the House; but just then a fit of madness had come over the constituencies, and Huddersfield refused the honour, and sent instead Mr. Akroyd, the great worsted manufacturer, and Mr. Cobden went to America. The journey to the United States, we have reason to believe, was undertaken to settle private business there, and had no political object; and it was Mr. Cobden's wish quietly to transact his business and then return. But it is very difficult for kings to travel *incog.* Mr. Cobden's fame had preceded him. He found that he was almost as well known there as he is in his own country; and, though he shunned public ovations, he could not escape recognition, and everywhere he was recognised he received the most marked respect. Railway companies, it is said, insisted upon his travelling free, and in some cases the hotelkeepers refused to take his money. We are happy to be able to report that Mr. Cobden looks well after his voyage. When we last saw him he looked haggard and distressed; and no wonder, for then he had just lost his only son. The promising youth was at school in Germany, where he was taken suddenly ill, and before his parents could receive the intelligence of his illness he was dead. It was an awful blow—so staggering that for a time we feared that we never should see Cobden in the House again. But, as one says, "the heart of man is strong in asserting its right to joy;" and Mr. Cobden was too wise a man to oppose its assertion of this right. And now here he is again, once more, to do honour to the English Parliament. Mr. Cobden, though, won't take office, and herein he is right. What lustre can office add to the name of Richard Cobden that would compensate for the loss of the freedom which he now breathes and feels? Mr. Cobden's mission is not to rule, but to teach—to teach great political truths. In "the good time coming" there may possibly be a place for men of Cobden's school, but there is, we venture to say, none now. Meanwhile let us be consoled by reflecting that, next to an able Government, it is important that we have an able Opposition.

MR. GILPIN AND HIS TEMPTERS.

Mr. Charles Gilpin has been subjected to a severe temptation—not by the arch-fiend himself as he appeared in olden times to St. Dunstan, and again, later, to Martin Luther. The times are passed for men to be tempted in this vulgar form. The fiend now employs accessories, and the accessory in this instance was a lady, or, rather, the lady's husband, for the lady seems to have been merely amanuensis to her spouse. The cause was this:—One morning on his breakfast-table Mr. Gilpin found a letter, marked, no doubt, "Private and confidential." The hand was strange, the name unfamiliar, and the contents of the most extraordinary character, for the object of the writer was to tempt the Radical member for Northampton, by offer of place, power, and emoluments, to forsake his principles, to betray his constituents, and to vote for Lord Derby's Government. The honourable gentleman

stared, as well he might, at this barefaced proposition; but we are proud to report that he was equal to the occasion. He did not hurl his inkstand at the fiend, as Martin Luther did, because, as he said, there was no bodily appearance; but he did something similar: he hurled a letter with such an *épope Satanas* therein at his correspondent that neither she, her husband, nor the fiend behind will soon forget. It must have been like the touch of Ithuriel's spear, that letter, from all we hear of it, the effect of which Milton so finely describes. It was Mr. Owen Stanley, brother of Lord Stanley of Alderley, that brought this impudent attempt upon the virtue of Mr. Gilpin before the House; and, at the time, there seemed to be a probability of a scene. But the tempter had taken his measures too cunningly. Had he simply employed the husband we should have had him at the bar in a twinkling. But a lady, what could we do with her? Besides, Mr. Gilpin would not give up the name. He said "he was surprised that a gentleman could ask him to do that which he must know that no gentleman could do." And so the matter dropped. The Conservatives were immensely amused to hear Mr. Gilpin lecturing the son of a Lord on gentlemanly conduct.

Imperial Parliament.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE NEW JUDGE.

Lord LYNDHURST said it had been frequently asked recently, "Who was Mr. Blackburn?" the gentleman recently appointed to the vacant judgeship in the Court of Queen's Bench. He (Lord Lyndhurst) felt it to be due to the public, to his noble friend on the woolsack, and to the learned gentleman himself, to bear testimony to the great legal knowledge and ability of Mr. Blackburn, who was eminently qualified for the high office to which he had been appointed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he was only influenced in making the appointment by the profound legal knowledge of Mr. Blackburn. He knew nothing of his politics.

Lord WENSTEDALE and Lord CRANWORTH also justified the appointment.

RIFLE CORPS.

The Earl of RIPON stated that it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to carry out the views of the late Administration with regard to the enrolment of volunteer corps. He explained that applications had been received from twelve volunteer corps, in consequence of the circular put forth by the late Government. It was the intention of the present Government to issue twenty-five stand of arms to every 100 men, on the four following conditions:—That a safe range of 300 yards should be provided for practice; that a proper place should be appointed for keeping the arms; that the rules of each corps should be sanctioned by the Government; and that a periodical inspection should be made by a proper military officer. In case, however, of an invasion, the Government would be prepared to supply every corps with arms. It was also proposed to provide drill-sergeants for each corps, who would be paid, not by the Government, but by the corps themselves. The services of a number of adjutants and sergeants belonging to the disembodied militia, who were receiving instruction at the School of Musketry at Hythe, would be soon rendered available to instruct the various companies of volunteers. It was the intention of the Secretary at War to allow the officers of the corps, at their own expense, to attend the School of Instruction at Hythe. The Government also contemplated the formation of artillery companies, which would be supplied with instruction, guns, and ammunition by the Royal Artillery. In reply to Lord Aveland, he stated that Enfield rifles would be issued to the embodied militia after they had been instructed to use them.

Lord HOWDEN recommended the enrolment and encouragement of volunteer corps, because it was the daily wish and nightly dream of every French man and woman to humiliate this country by an invasion of its soil.

OUR NAVAL DEFENCES.

Lord BROUGHTON, in asking if there were any truth in the reports of a proposed reduction of the Naval Estimates, took the opportunity to inveigh against the horrors of the war now raging, and to review the state of feeling in France to the English nation. Arguing from the antecedents of France as to its possible conduct, he expressed the strongest opinion that no reductions ought to be made at the present moment in our naval defences.

The Duke of SOMERSET said that there had been no reductions in the estimates. On the contrary, the Government were convinced of the necessity of keeping the defences of the country in a state of thorough efficiency.

CURCH-RATES.

A bill brought forward by Lord Portman was read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

On this question Mr. S. HERBERT made a statement similar to that of the Earl of Ripon in the other House.

CONFISCATION IN OUDÉ.

Mr. KINNAIRD wished to ask the Secretary of State for India whether the proclamation confiscating the soil of Oudé to the Crown was being acted upon, so that, while the rights of the talookdars have been restored in many instances, those of the peasants are considered to be forfeited?

Sir C. Wood replied that such was not the case. The estates of a very few talookdars had been taken from them, as some of them held out to the last, whilst others had been wholly pardoned. In those cases a settlement had been made in favour of friendly chiefs, or with the under-proprietors. No estates had been confiscated the proprietor of which had tendered his allegiance under the terms of her Majesty's proclamation. The under-tenants had not been injured in any way.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

After a conversation respecting the alleged attempt to bribe Mr. Gilpin, the subject dropped.

COURT OF PROBATE AND DIVORCE.

In answer to Mr. E. JAMES,

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated that a bill would be brought in enabling a "full court" to be formed by any three of the judges of the superior tribunals as assessors with the judge of the court itself, thus abrogating the present limitations, which rendered the constitution of a full court so difficult and its sittings so unfrequent.

ROMAN CATHOLIC SAILORS.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON said he thought that Roman Catholic sailors should, as far as possible, be placed upon the same footing as Roman Catholic soldiers, and he had, on reading the memorial presented to the Earl of Derby, come to the conclusion that the majority of the complaints it contained were fair and reasonable. He had communicated his views to the Board of Admiralty, and he intended to propose that the necessary instructions should be issued to remove many of the grievances complained of. Just then, however, the change of Government took place, and he was unable to carry out his views.

Mr. NEWDEGATE said that the asking and answering of this question was one of the phases of a combined operation, which implied additional agreements on the Established Church. He warned the House to guard against such assaults.

MONDAY, JULY 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DIVORCE COURTS.

Lord BROUGHTON called the attention of the House to the working of the Divorce Court. There could be no doubt that the establishment of the Court had been a success; but the amount of business brought before it showed the necessity of an increase in the judicial force. There could be no doubt too, that the pleadings ought to afford more information than the meagre form of petition at present contained. The precautions against collusion were insufficient, and he was inclined to think that the Attorney-General or his representative should be present on every occasion.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said there could be no doubt that there was a want of judicial strength in the Court, but it still remained to be seen whether the arrears of business in the Divorce Court were not merely temporary. He thought that the necessities of the case would be met if all the fifteen Judges were made assessors in the Court, so that any two of them might sit with the Judge Ordinary and constitute a full Court. Some public functionary should be appointed to investigate the circumstances of each case, with a view to guarding against collusion, and that the Court should have the power of sitting with closed doors whenever the question of a dissolution of marriage arose. The Judge Ordinary, too, should have the power of disposing of the custody of children. These and other points he hoped to deal with in a bill which would be laid before the House in a few days.

After some observations from Lord CRANWORTH,

Lord REDDELL said that the working of the Act had realised his worst fears, and justified the strong opposition which he had offered to the bill.

CURCH RATES.

The Duke of MARLBOROUGH moved for the appointment of a Select Committee on church rates. His own opinion was that the abolition of church rates was a blow aimed at the Established Church; and, though the Session

was short, he had no doubt that before it was over the Select Committee would have collected a mass of evidence which would be of the highest importance.

Lord TEYNNAM thought the Committee would do well to terminate the strife which sprung out of church rates by recommending their abolition. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY said the House owed a debt of gratitude to the Duke of Marlborough for bringing the question forward. The remedy for the honest scruples of Dissenters to church rates need not be the extreme measure of releasing property from an obligation to which it had always been subject.

Lord PORTMAN thought the matter might have been settled long ago if the Church had been willing to accept some of the propositions that had been made. He could not but fear that if the settlement were much longer delayed a collision would take place between the two Houses of Parliament.

The Bishop of LONDON denied that any encouragement had ever been given to undertake the settlement of the question. Under these circumstances he thought the bench of bishops had exercised a very wise discretion in not originating any measure on the subject of church rates. The abolition of these rates would be a blow aimed at the Established Church, which was the Church, he might remark, of 83 per cent of the population of England, and that a large body even among the Dissenters would deplore anything which tended to weaken that Church.

Lord GRANVILLE thought the proposed Committee would do no good, but did not feel justified in opposing the motion.

The Committee was then agreed to, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE NAVY.

Lord C. PAGE, in reply to a question addressed to him on a preceding evening, whether it was intended to bring in a bill with a view of carrying into effect the recommendations of the Royal Commission in regard to managing the Navy, said that such was the intention of the Government.

REFORM.

In return to an inquiry by Mr. JAMES, Lord PALMERSTON repeated what he had already stated that, considering the lateness of the year, it was not the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose a measure this Session to amend the representation of the people in Parliament.

THE THAMES NUISANCE.

Sir M. PERE, in moving for leave to introduce a bill to provide for the prevention of noxious effluvia from the River Thames in the metropolis, observed that it was a measure of a simple and practical character, and was not intended to reflect upon the Metropolitan Commissioners. At the suggestion of Mr. S. Estcourt he gave a very brief explanation of its enactments.

In the discussion which ensued the present condition of the river and its noxious exhalations were dwelt upon with painful fidelity.

The motion was ultimately negatived.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. S. HERBERT moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the effects of the alterations in military organisation regarding the War Office and Board of Ordnance which were made in the year 1855; and also to inquire whether any changes are required to secure the utmost efficiency and economy in the administration of military affairs.

After some discussion the motion was agreed to.

The House, after some further business, adjourned.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE DEFENCES OF THE COUNTRY.

Lord LYNDHURST called attention to the military and naval defences of the country. In the spring of last year the French exceeded us in line-of-battle ships in only a small proportion, but in frigates their superiority was enormous. At the present time, however, we exceeded them in line-of-battle ships, but were still inferior to them in frigates; and next year we should exceed them still more in line-of-battle ships, but not in frigates. Proceeding to inform the House what he considered necessary for the defence of the country, he stated that we ought to have a force in the Channel equal to that of France, and, in addition to it, a powerful reserve. This would not, however, be sufficient without a fleet capable of coping with any two navies, in case of a combination between Russia and France. In addition to this, a fleet would be required to command the Mediterranean, and to prevent the French fleets attacking by that outlet our commerce and colonies, and also to preserve for ourselves the control of the overland route to India. Another fleet ought also to be fitted out for the protection of the West Indies. In passing to collateral subjects, he recommended the immediate formation of a reserve of seamen, an enlargement of our arsenals, dockyards, and slips, and the introduction of more powerful machinery for forwarding the equipment of vessels of war. Our naval defences were only a part of the question. Steam had converted the Channel into a river and thrown a bridge across it; and he believed that in a few hours a mighty army might be brought by railway to the French ports, embarked with the greatest facility, and thrown upon the shores of this kingdom. In addition to providing a sufficient force to oppose such an attempt, the different fortresses and arsenals would have to be garrisoned. For this purpose 100,000 regular troops and embodied militia, combined with another 100,000 disembodied but trained militia, would suffice. Then, too, there was Ireland to defend, especially as she might be looked upon elsewhere as "an oppressed nationality." What was necessary was a permanent force, if we wished to live in security and to uphold the national honour. We ought not to live by the forbearance of others, but to rely solely on our own vigour, intelligence, and exertions. He rejoiced to find there was no dissent expressed to the principles he was enunciating; for he could not conceal from himself the hostile feelings of the French people to this country. In recommending an increase of our defences, he deprecated an aggressive policy towards France. As to the question of expense, it sank into insignificance before the importance of the interests at stake. The expense was a premium, and a very moderate one too, which was paid for the insurance of the country. These were not the counsels of timidity or of old age; he had felt it his duty to bring this matter forward. His Lordship concluded a most eloquent and impressive speech by recommending the Government to ponder over two words—"Victrix."

Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE agreed with Lord Lyndhurst that it was a great humiliation that this country should live by sufferance. Looking to the commercial position of this country, and to the unsettled state of foreign affairs, we ought not, from too great confidence in past successes, to wrap ourselves in a false security or hesitate to increase the defences of the country.

Lord GRANVILLE doubted whether any practical good could result from observations such as those which had fallen from Lord Lyndhurst. He did not know whether those observations were intended to stimulate the Government to its duty, but he was sure they would not conduce to a better state of feeling in another country. Scouting the idea of an invasion, he said it was not likely that France, engaged in a terrible war, or that Russia, employed in improving the condition of her own subjects, would attack this country. Still the feeling of the people was that our defences needed augmentation, not in order to take part in the war, but to give security to the nation; and he agreed with Lord Lyndhurst that the army was insufficient to meet a large force landed on this island, and that the dockyards and arsenals ought, if possible, to be made impregnable. He deprecated vehemently the system of introducing debates on topics of such a delicate and dangerous nature.

Lord HARDWICKE thought there was nothing improper in introducing this question at the present moment. It would be too late to arm when war had broken out.

The Duke of SOMERSET, after some recriminations on the late Government on the state of the naval defences, protested against such language as had been used during the debate, as it was calculated to endanger the relations of this country with France. Since he had been in office he had done his best to strengthen the Navy, and had on his own responsibility taken an additional sum to supply the requirements of our dockyards. If, however, such language were to be continued, it would be necessary to ask for larger estimates than contemplated, as it would certainly result in war.

Lord BROUGHTON thought that we might increase our forces without its being considered invidious to foreign nations and their rulers. He denied that the French people wished for war with this country, but, whether we trusted or mistrusted them, it was as well to be prepared.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH desired to see this country in an impregnable position, in order to restore strength to our diplomacy. He did not believe in moral influence unless supported by physical force, and until this country was placed in such a position in which it would be madness to invade it the efforts of Government at mediation would be useless.

The Duke of AYLLU thought that if suggestions of continual increase of the Army and Navy were to be made it would be better to bring forward a war budget at once. He could not allow the Opposition to suppose that because her Majesty's Government had said nothing on the matter they therefore agreed with the strong language which had been used against France. Against that language he protested most strongly.

The subject then dropped, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

Mr. COLLIER obtained leave to bring in a bill for limiting the power of imprisonment for small debts exercised by judges of the county courts.

RIFLE CORPS.

Mr. PALK moved, by way of resolution, "That the House should, on Tuesday next, resolve itself into Committee to consider an address praying her Majesty to give directions that the necessary arms, accoutrements, and ammunition be furnished to volunteer rifle corps, as well as to artillery corps in maritime towns."

The motion was seconded by Captain JERVIS.

After some remarks by several hon. members, Mr. S. HERBERT said, if the movement should turn out successful, he saw no reason why the system should not be permanent. The Government were most anxious to promote these corps, believing that, as auxiliaries, they would be most useful.

Mr. PALK ultimately withdrew his motion.

RE-ELECTION ON ACCEPTING OFFICE.

Mr. WRIGHTON moved for leave to introduce a bill to alter and amend the Act 6th Anne, c. viii., with respect to vacating seats in Parliament on acceptance of office.

The motion, after some discussion, was negatived upon a division by 53 to 51.

CHURCH RATES.

Leave was given to Mr. ALCOCK to bring in a bill for the voluntary commutation of church rates.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF ACT.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE moved for leave to introduce a bill to amend the Roman Catholic Relief Act.

The HOME SECRETARY cordially supported the bill, and, after a few words of opposition from Sir B. BRIDGES, leave was given.

The Trial by Jury (Scotland) Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

ENDOWED SCHOOLS, AND POPULAR EDUCATION.

Mr. DILLWYN moved the second reading of the Endowed Schools Bill. The subject, he remarked, had excited much public interest, as was attested by the very large number of petitions presented for and against this measure, which, moreover, related to the administration of no fewer than 3000 schools, enjoying altogether endowments to the amount of more than half a million per annum. By the bill he proposed to admit Dissenters to the privileges of education at all those institutions in which the founders had not specifically limited the privilege to members of the Established Church. This concession, he maintained, in no way infringed the rights of the Church, and was in accordance with the spirit of religious freedom.

Sir H. NOATCOTE moved an amendment deferring the second reading for six months.

Mr. BULLER seconded the amendment.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL supported the bill, citing instances which showed the anomalies of the law, and proved the necessity of legislation on the question.

Sir H. C. CAIRNS opposed the bill.

Mr. MELLOR supported the bill.

The HOME SECRETARY, remarking upon some imperfections which appeared to exist in the details of the measure, suggested that it should be referred to a Select Committee.

After some further discussion, the House divided—

For the second reading 210

For the amendment 192-18

The bill was then read a second time.

Sir G. C. LEWIS having moved that it should be referred to a Select Committee,

Mr. DILLWYN requested time to consider that proposition, and the debate on the point was adjourned.

THURSDAY, JULY 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

DIVORCE COURTS.

Lord CHELMSFORD, in a speech of considerable length, and entering into great detail, called attention to the state of business in the new Divorce Court.

After some observations from Lord Cranworth, Lord Brougham, the Earl of Wicklow, and the Lord Chancellor, the matter dropped.

The Marquis of LONDONBERRY asked if it was the intention of the Government to embody any more of the regiments of Irish militia? It appeared that it was not intended to establish rifle corps in Ireland, and it became the more requisite to add to the militia.

After a short discussion, the Earl of Harewood said there was no intention to add to the militia force of Ireland; but none of the regiments now embodied would be disbanded.

After some further conversation the subject dropped, and their Lordships soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NEW MEMBERS.

Lord Alfred Paget took the oaths and was seated for Lichfield; Lord Fermoy for Marylebone; and Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald for Enniscorthy.

CORPORATION OF LONDON.

In reply to Mr. John Locke, Sir G. C. LEWIS said that it was his intention to bring in a bill during the present Session for the reform of the Corporation of London.

RATING OF PUBLIC ESTABLISHMENTS.

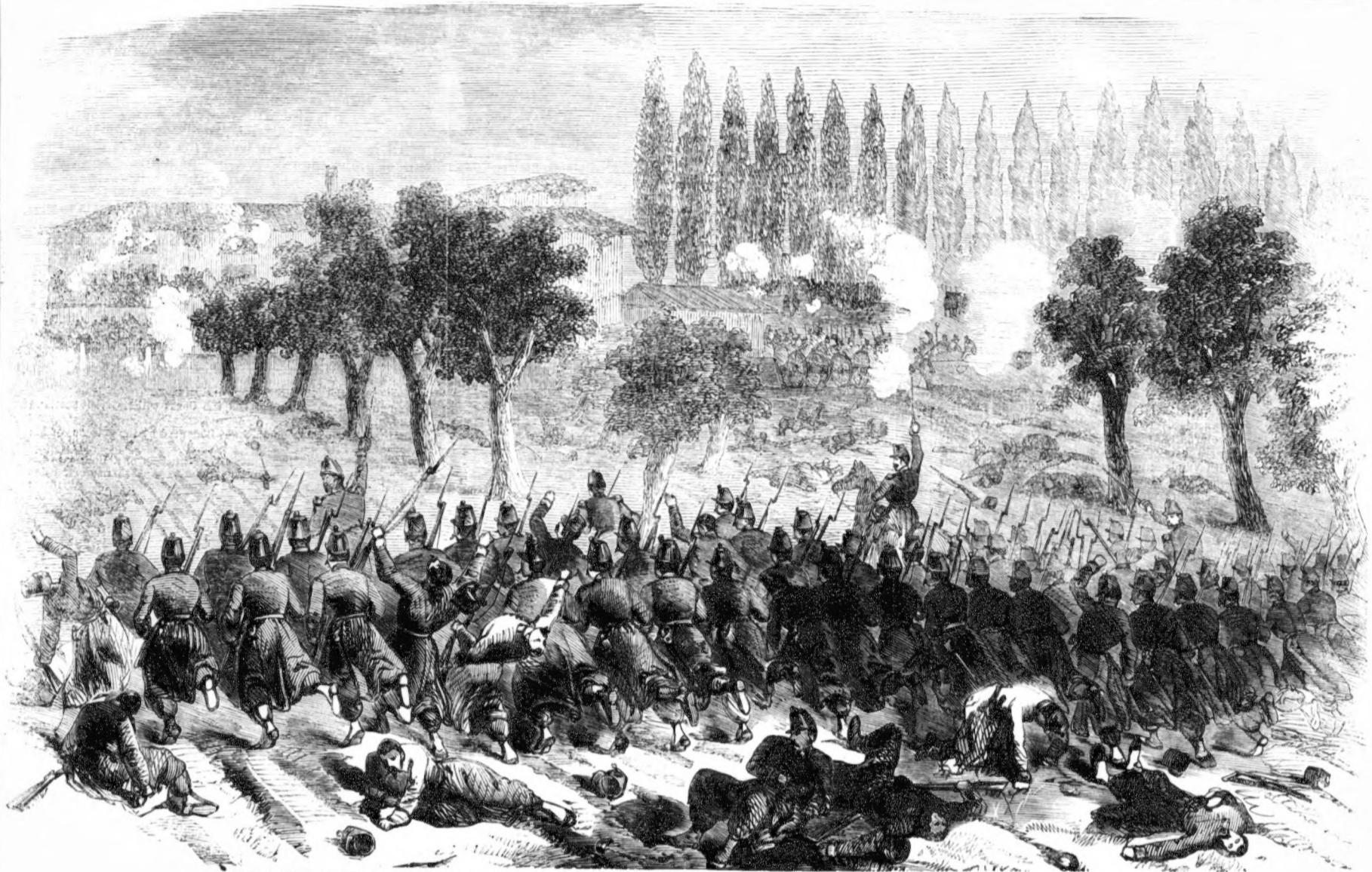
In answer to Mr. Angerstein, Sir G. C. LEWIS said he was not prepared to bring in a bill upon the subject, but he believed an amicable arrangement would be carried out which would be satisfactory to all parties.

PACKET CONTRACTS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the manner in which contracts extending over periods of years have from time to time been formed or modified



CCU: OIL, C. WAR HELD AT CAESANO ON THE TERMINE OF THE HOUSE OCCUPIED BY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.



BATTLE OF SOLFERINO—THE FINAL ASSAULT OF THE VILLAGE OF SAN MARTINO.—(FROM A SKETCH BY F. VIZETELLY.)—SEE PAGE 19.



"MY FIRST PATRON." (FROM THE PICTURE BY T. BROOKS, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.)

“THE FIRST PATRON.”

He is always an important personage, that first patron; and his influence invariably pervades the after-life of the artist. Our own first patron (for we were artistic, reader, long ere we thought of being literary) was a gunpowder-agent, residing in Liverpool. He bought a stupendously bad picture from our easel, at a most irrational price. We remember every detail in connection with the tantalising circumstance. The picture was No. 345 in the Manchester Exhibition of eighteen hundred and never mind. The Liverpool gunpowder-agent paid us ten pounds for it. We had never seen ten pounds of our own property before. The consequence was, that we grew frantic, monomaniacal, even. We painted an appalling number of pictures, in the belief that Liverpool gunpowder-agents would come forward to purchase them from us, at the rate of ten pounds per canvas. But somehow they didn't.

We have long ago given up painting (or painting has given us up, whichever you please), and our connection with the fine arts is restricted to the comparatively facile duty of finding fault with the paintings of such artists as have not made so hopeless a mess of the pictorial speculation as we succeeded in effecting. The enjoyable task, however, is not so easy as it may seem. You get hold of an obstinately good picture now and then, which it is really difficult to abuse. This is galling in the extreme. Mr. Brooks's “First Patron,” we are afraid, is of the impracticable class alluded to. We hear it has been commissioned, paid for, and (what is still more intolerable) that it has deserved such treatment.

It is really deplorable that the only objection we can possibly make to Mr. Brooks's work is in the sense of choice as to subject. And we should be deprived of even this consolation had we not recently visited Belgium. There we discovered it was the baneful practice of native artists to paint, eternally, pictures *about painters*. Ostade scraping a carrot; Teniers being taken poorly after a *Kermesse*; Rubens shaking hands with Vandycy previously to going to his dinner; Vandycy embracing Rubens in the hope that they would be able to take up that little joint bill of theirs on the following morning;—these were the kind of subjects we found the really clever young Belgian painters absorbed in treating almost without an exception. We are, just the least thing in the world sorry to see this kind of work gaining ground with our English painters. “The shop” should be kept sacred.

Mr. Brooks has shown us a picture in which the element of painfulness is slightly, but only slightly, prominent, representing a needy young artist waited on in his studio by his “first patron,” an old gentleman, accompanied by a pretty daughter. We know that the old gentleman will buy the picture from the anxious artist; that the widowed mother and anxious little sisters in the background will be gainers by the transaction. We even suspect that there may have been certain love passages between the artist and the pretty daughter of the “first patron,” predisposing to the purchase of the picture—all very nice and satisfactory. But how of the moral, Mr. Brooks? Is not this very like suing for tolerance of art *in forma pauperis*?

But all this as it may. Mr. Brooks's picture is a very charming one. May his “First Patron” bring him many more.

IRELAND.

GREAT FIRE IN BELFAST.—The *Northern Whig* of Saturday contains an account of a fearfully extensive fire which took place in Belfast on Friday night. The fire broke out in some one of the buildings at the rear of the handsome block of offices and stores which form the corner of the Victoria and Waring streets, known as Victoria Chambers. The fire first appeared in a yarn and corn depot; and in a few minutes it was apparent that the store and all it contained were beyond recovery. The intense heat, accompanied by showers of sparks, extended to the Victoria Chambers, and in the course of twenty minutes the roof of the buildings was on fire. Engines arrived with the utmost promptitude, but the conflagration made such rapid progress that the assistance of the soldiers became necessary. The men appeared on the scene about ten o'clock. At that time the flames raged with extraordinary fury, pitching the slates from the roof, and bursting from every window. Floor after floor gave way with an alarming noise, the efforts of the firemen producing no effect. There are nine separate tenements in the Victoria Chambers, nearly all of which have been consumed: with the stock they contained, they must have been worth more than £100,000.

THE TESTIMONIAL MANIA.—In the tribute or testimonial line Ireland is almost without a rival. The latest move in this direction is a proposition to raise a subscription to purchase a sword of honour to be presented by the Irish nation to General Patrick M'Mahon, the hero of Magenta, and, according to the *Nation*, *Freeman*, &c., an unmistakable Celt of the true Irish breed. The preliminary steps for making up a purse are already being taken. General Niel (or O'Neil) will, of course, be the next on the list for promotion.

THE VICEROYALTY.—The Earl of Eglinton took farewell of the Dublin folks on Monday. At his reception he made some remarks on the talk about abolishing the Viceroyalty:—“More mature consideration and a larger experience of this country have only confirmed me in the opinions I have on all previous occasions expressed of the great importance of the office I have held among you; and I trust that no party in the State will ever adopt the shortsighted policy which would be involved in its abolition.” The Earl of Carlisle, it is understood, will arrive in Dublin on the 11th.

SCOTLAND.

ACTION AGAINST THE DIRECTORS OF THE WESTERN BANK.—The liquidators have taken the first step in legal proceedings against the directors of the Western Bank of Scotland, by causing them to be served with a summons calling upon them to make good the enormous losses sustained by the bank in consequence of their acts. The acts referred to extend as far back as 1847, and forward to the fall of the bank; and the sum claimed is reckoned by millions. It is alleged that the balance-sheets of the bank between 1847 and 1857 are false and fraudulent, and, on this ground, redress is demanded.

THE PROVINCES.

A TRAGEDY AT FALMOUTH.—Stephen Lovell Bell, formerly a surgeon practising at Weston-super-Mare, has been committed to take his trial on a charge of murdering Mr. James Caddy, an old man, Master in the Navy. Bell went to the house of his unmarried sisters and demanded money. They refused to give him any, and, as he behaved in a very violent manner, Mr. Caddy, at their request, interfered to protect them. When he threatened to send for a constable, Bell seized a spear hanging on the wall and ran it twice into Caddy's body. The spear was some savage instrument brought from abroad.

THE BARON DE CAMIN AT WIGAN.—The pestilent anti-Papery lectures of the person who calls himself the Baron de Camin gave rise to serious riots last week at Wigan among the Orangemen, Irish, and mobs of colliers. The riots occurred on two evenings, and several persons were much injured. On the second evening a mob attacked some houses inhabited by the Irish population, and after a fight succeeded in forcing an entrance, breaking all the property, and attempting to set fire to the houses. A body of police came to the rescue, subdued the fire, and captured thirteen prisoners. The Baron de Camin, who is a most mischievous person, creating disturbances wherever he rants, gave his lecture the same night on “Auricular Confession.”

MATERNAL CARE.—At Ashton-under-Lyne a young woman, named Ashton, has been sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for intoxicating, brutally ill-using, and threatening to take the life of her child, aged six years.

THE POETS IN THE SPIRIT WORLD.—A person who delivered a lecture on “Sorit Rapping,” at Manchester, last week, quoted a piece of poetry, which he said was dictated by the spirit of Robert Burns, and stated that the poet had met and married his Highland Mary in heaven; that their wedding tour was through the spheres, and eternity their honeymoon. A second piece, by the shade of Edgar Allan Poe, was the sequel to his “Raven,” and related the circumstance of his meeting with his “lost Lenore.”

THE LATE ELECTION RIOT AT CALNE.—The *Devizes and Wiltshire Gazette*, in reporting the abandonment of the prosecution against the rioters, says:—“Lord Shelburne and his agent at Bowood had been subpoenaed for the defence; and, had the case proceeded, it has been publicly stated that it would have been proved that on the morning of the nomination 120 labouring men employed upon Lord Lansdowne's estates were summoned to Bowood, where they were regaled with strong beer, put into companies of twenty, ordered to go into Calne in different directions, so as not to appear coming from Bowood, and, having seen Mr. Lowe and his friends safe into the Townhall, to take possession of the front of the building, and not let anybody go in; which instructions, it is stated, they carried out as far as they could, as it was only by great efforts on the part of several voters not belonging to Mr. Lowe's party that they were able to effect an entrance

into the hall; that after the nomination, having accompanied Mr. Lowe back to his quarters, they were again refreshed, and a large number of the strongest of them were selected, and ordered to come back on the morrow. The object of subpoenaing Lord Shelburne was to prove from his own lips his knowledge of the above arrangement, he having been present at the assemblage of the men in the courtyard at Bowood.”

THE CONFESSION OF MURDER AT BILSTON.—It appears there is not the slightest truth in the statement made by a man named Price that he had been implicated in the murder of a gamekeeper near Liverpool, twelve years ago; but that one of his accomplices, a man named Roberts, was executed, but that he himself made his escape. It does appear, however, that seven men were tried at Kirkdale Assize, in 1843, for the murder of a gamekeeper at Knowsley, the seat of Lord Derby. One of the men became evidence for the Crown, a second was acquitted, four others were sentenced to death, but the sentenced was commuted to transportation for life; and Roberts (the man mentioned by Price) was found guilty, and suffered the extreme penalty of the law. It is supposed that Price must have been acquainted with these facts, and have connected himself with the affair in order that he might be detained in gaol pending the inquiries which would naturally arise from such a statement.

HANGING POSTPONED.—John Ryley and his wife and two children (aged respectively eight and eleven years) resided in Mariner's-court, Blackfriars, Hull. On Sunday afternoon a friend went to Ryley's house, and, finding no one stirring, she threw the window open, when to her dismay she saw Ryley hanging. The door was burst open, and Ryley's wife was discovered in bed with her throat cut. Ryley was cut down, recovered, and was conveyed to the police station. The murderer appeared to have been committed with a dinner-knife while the woman was asleep. Ryley has been committed for trial.

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1859.

OUR NATIONAL DEFENCES.

The debate in the Lords on Tuesday night—opened by Lord Lyndhurst with a spirit and vivacity altogether marvellous in a man of his years—was one of the most important to be hoped for this Session, and has produced a great impression in the country. *Answe*r to Lord Lyndhurst's views there was none; nobody could deny the danger he apprehended, or the duty of preparation he enforced. All that could be said was the old story that we ought to be a little more servile in our politeness to the French Emperor, a suggestion not less stupid than base, since, if we were mean enough to toady him, from a consciousness of our weakness, the pleasure he would take in our toadism could by no possibility be so great as that which he might hope from our practical humiliation by arms. Really, some of our grandees should be more prudent than to talk thus, for their own sakes; since even a temporary dishonour of this country by France, at war, would involve for a certainty the overthrow of our aristocratic system of government. Many men who are content with that, now, for fear of worse, would look on its maintenance as hopeless after it had failed to keep us masters of the sea.

We are by no means *alarmists*, in any sense in which that hackneyed phrase involves a justifiable jeer. We think that it is natural for the French to get thrashed by the British, and even more natural afloat than ashore. We think it impossible for France to conquer England, in the strict sense, and that she would never dream of it, if we took proper precautions in advance. But there is no magic in our name or our memories to save us from being injured and shamed by another great country, if she does her best for the object, and we don't do our best in guarding against it. Surely this is plain enough; since, if anybody says no such thing is possible as France wishing to try us, he cannot bring either precedent, or analogy, or any single circumstance of France's present policy, to support his view. In fact, such a man is *believing* what he *wishes to believe*. He judges of France by himself and his friends, and thinks because they are all making money, that that must needs be the sole object also of the French. This bagman-like way of looking at things would be amusing if it were not pregnant with such infamy and disaster.

Now, on this occasion, we shall simply quote a few plain facts from the most modern naval writers, by way of convincing our readers, at all events, that the French clearly look on a naval war with England as a contingency by no means impossible.

In the first place, they have been and are building great screw line-of-battle ships, such as will be needful in the event of a real struggle of the kind. They have thirty-three of these to our thirty-two, of which six are vessels of more than a hundred guns, and sixteen are vessels of ninety. To show that their zeal in the matter is fresh enough, and belongs to the newest resolutions of their policy, we would point out the *dates* of these big creations, indicated by such a list as this:—*La Bretagne*, 130 (1855), *L'Algesiras*, 90 (1855), *L'Arcle*, 90 (1855), and *L'Imperial*, 90 (1856).

In the second place, France has made an unusual and remarkable start over us in the way of steam-frigates during the last few years. During the last six years she has increased her number of these from twenty-one to fifty-seven, while we have raised ours from twenty-two to thirty-four. The significance of this, when our floating commerce is considered, can hardly be passed over, as Mr. Bush justly observes in his book on the “Navies of the World,” lately published.

In the third place, we have Cherbourg to contemplate at some fifty miles distance from our shores, in the smoothest part of the Channel—a dockyard larger, more convenient, and better fortified than any of our own, and at which 100,000 men, with all their baggage, could be embarked handily in a few hours.

In the fourth place, France neglects no means of providing

that she shall have a *personnel* worthy of her material force. By her system of “inscription” she can permanently command the services of something like 92,000 men, of whom 3500 are specially skilled seamen gunners, and 6000 are marine artillery-men. It is worth notice that very particular improvements have been introduced into the organisation of the French standing Navy during the reign of the present Emperor.

In the fifth place, every pains is taken by the French naval administration to do justice to the new service and its improvement and aspirations by exercise. The Prince de Joinville has much merit in this way, for he set the example of having squadrons of evolution, which have done a great deal to make French officers and seamen “smarter” upon salt water.

In the sixth place, the *conditions* under which the two Navies will engage at any future time will be more favourable to the French, *ceteris paribus*, than they ever were during the last great war. This is owing to the choice of time and convenience left to an aggressive enemy by steam.

When the reader has carefully pondered these heads he will probably agree with Lord Lyndhurst that the country cannot afford to neglect the Navy for a day. Let the Duke of Somerset and his colleagues bear this in mind. Something has been done for the good cause already, but there is plenty to do, even supposing that we have to combat with France alone.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

ACCORDING TO THE ORDERS NOW GIVEN the Court will not visit Scotland this season.

THE HARROW SPEECH DAY for 1859 was honoured by the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

THE PRINCE CONSORT is about to present the nucleus of a library to the camp at Aldershot, and, beyond that, is about to erect there an edifice to contain it, and serve as a reading-room. Captain Fowke, by the Prince's direction, has prepared drawings, for the execution of which tenders are about to be invited.

THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT (says the *Court Journal*) have reopened their account with the Bank of England, which was closed at the commencement of the Crimean war, and an arrival of £160,000, in half-imperials, has been taken to that establishment.

THE GRAND DUCHESS MARIA NICOLAEVNA, sister of the Emperor of Russia, will pass the autumn and winter with her family in England. Her Royal Highness's arrival is shortly expected.

THE GOVERNMENT PLANS for establishing a nine-gun battery at Broughty Ferry Castle are completed, and tenders for executing the work will shortly be advertised.

“IF THERE IS ONE SUBJECT more than another which ought not to be publicly discussed at the present moment,” says the *Palmerstonian Morning Post*, “it is the line of action which the Government has marked out for itself in relation to Continental politics.”

THE LORD MAYOR'S DINNER last year cost £1575; the total cost of the festivities was £2361. To this sum Lord Mayor Ware contributed £1180, the Sheriff's £1590, and the City Lands Committee £200. The last sum is regularly voted for Lord Mayor's Day, and is the only expense incurred by the Corporation.

SEVERAL THUNDERSTORMS have prevailed in many parts of the country, and serious injury has been done to life and property. In the neighbourhood of London on Saturday evening the storm was very violent, with a deluge of rain, which did almost as much damage as the lightning.

THE POCKET-BOOK, containing £1300 in notes, bills, &c., stolen from a Mr. Taylor, on the Manchester Exchange, has been found under the arches of the viaduct which crosses the Irk. The book still contained the bill for £100, the cheques for £57 and £5; but the two notes of £500 each, the £50 note, and two for £20 each, had been secured by the thief.

NEARLY FIVE THOUSAND CAVALRY AND INFANTRY embark this month and August to join the British regiments serving in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. Of this number 2800 men are ordered to embark during the month of July, and 1450 in the following month.

A SWARM OF LOCUSTS had created some devastation in the neighbourhood of Nottingham.

FOURTY-SIX QUARTERMASTERS, who entered half-pay previous to the Crimean war and had completed a service of thirty years, are to have the honorary rank of Captain.

A GREAT NUMBER OF ENGLISH MILITIA REGIMENTS have been called out for their annual training.

THE SUMS REMITTED TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER as “conscience money,” during the year ended March last, amounted to £3015 9s.

TWO MEN were engaged on a tall chimney at Edinburgh, when a portion of it gave way, and they were precipitated to the ground and killed.

THE CITY ARTICLE of the *Times* contains a suggestion that the contract with the Galway packet people should be put an end to by the payment of a sum of money.

LORD PALMERSTON has appointed Mr. Fleming, for many years Assistant-Secretary of the Poor-law Board, to the office of permanent Secretary, in the room of Lord Devon, resigned.

MR. THOMAS CARLYLE is at present rusticating at Aberdour, on the Firth.

THE EDINBURGH BANQUET to Lord Brougham will take place about the third week in October. It is not unlikely that Lord Chancellor Campbell will be present.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT has lately made arrangements for forwarding photographic apparatus to every military station in the empire, for the purpose of taking views of coast lines, fortifications, &c., for transmission to head-quarters.

THE VACANT OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF TRADE has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Milner Gibson. Mr. Charles Villiers succeeds Mr. Milner Gibson as President of the Poor-law Board, with a seat in the Cabinet.

MILTON'S RECEIPT TO HIS PUBLISHER for the purchase-money of “Paradise Lost” was knocked down, at a late sale, for £45, to a gentleman who bought it on commission for the United States. Why did not the authorities of the British Museum secure this interesting relic?

MR. MEYERDEEN IS IN LONDON, and his “Pardon” will be shortly granted to opera-goers. The “cast” we hear, will include Madame Molan-Carvalho, Signori Gardoni and Graziani, in the principal parts; and in the secondary quartette, Mlle. Mari, Madame Nantier-Didie, Signor Neri-Baraldi, and M. Tagliacico, or M. Zelger.

MR. DISERAELI WAS OFFERED A BARONETCY on retiring from office, and declined it, says the *Court Journal*. The *Leeds Mercury* says that Mr. Diseraeli “has not accepted his retiring pension, objecting to make the necessary declaration that he needs it in order to maintain his political position.”

A GRAND DINNER was given at Brooks's to Sir W. S. Hayter, by independent Liberal members of the House of Commons, on his retirement from official life.

LORD LYVEDEN AND LORD LLANOVER, the new peers, took their seats in the House of Lords on Monday evening. Mr. Gladstone took the oaths and his seat in the House of Commons the same evening.

THE POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION is in danger of being closed. It had been doing well up to the occurrence of the accident in January last, since when the losses incurred in the way of compensating the sufferers, above fifty in number, and in litigating cases of extravagant demand, have swallowed up its available resources, and popular philosophy has become insolvent.

DURING MORNING SERVICE IN MARYLEBONE CHURCH, on Sunday, a Mr. Jacob fell down in his pew at the close of the sermon, and died almost immediately.

A GRAND NATIONAL FETE, under the immediate patronage of her Majesty the Queen, will be given at the Crystal Palace, in aid of the funds of the Welsh Charity School, on Monday, the 25th inst.

THE DISEASE FROM WHICH KING OSCAR has been labouring for the last two years has lately increased to an extreme degree, we hear. The weakness of his Majesty has become so great that he cannot speak, and he has completely lost the use of his limbs.

THE CIGAR-SHAPED STEAM-SHIP of Messrs. Wynans, of Baltimore, from which great things are predicted, has sunk at her wharf, owing to a supply pipe having been left open.

MR. COBBEN, in a letter to Mr. Charles Walker, of Rochdale, communicates the fact that he has refused the seat in the Cabinet which Lord Palmerston had offered to him, and adds that he would prefer to lay his reasons for so doing before his constituents at a public meeting rather than by letter. He concludes by asking Mr. Walker to consult with Mr. George Wilson as to the holding of such meeting.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

Reform Club has done a notable thing, which may lead to Sir Joshua Walmsley was, as you know, member for Sabbath question were not palatable to some of the Conservatives, seeing this, made common cause with the malcontents, and succeeded in returning Mr. Dove instead of the old member. But at the last election the Radical Mr. Harris had their revenge, for on that occasion they defeated Mr. Harris and returned Dr. Noble. Dr. Noble is a retired schoolmaster, a gentleman of untainted reputation, and an honest, true Reformer; but, all this notwithstanding, the Reform Club has voted to admit him as a member of their exceedingly select institution. The plea is that Dr. Noble divided the Liberal interest at Leicester by opposing Mr. Harris. Of course neither I nor your readers have anything to do with the squabbles of the Reform or any other club; but it may be allowed me to remark—First, that the propriety of the Reform Club meddling with local feuds seems to be very questionable; secondly, it is still more questionable, I think, to attempt to dictate to the electors of Leicester who they shall choose to represent them; and, lastly, if Mr. Noble divided the Liberal interest by opposing Mr. Harris, it is obvious that Mr. Harris divided the Liberal interest by opposing Sir Joshua Walmsley. Dr. Noble's name will be put up again, I understand, and if he should be again rejected there will probably be schisms which will not easily be healed.

The stench from the Thames on Monday night, about eight o'clock, was something hideous. Take this fact as an illustration:—In the neighbourhood of the river there was a quiet party dining—paterfamilias, materfamilias, three or four olive branches, and a couple of friends. The second course was on when suddenly the party became aware of the presence of the demon. Of course the windows were shut down immediately and the doors were closed, but it was all to no purpose. The foul fiend had got possession, and there was nothing to be done but to fly. But where were they to go? That was the question. Every room in the house was in the hands of the enemy. Out of doors the atmosphere was equally possessed; and there seemed to be no alternative but to march off in a straight line from the banks of the river until they could obtain something like pure air. And this they did, postponing the remaining acts of the dinner performance to a later period of the evening. In about an hour they came back, and, finding matters somewhat mended, they finished their meal, with what appetite you can imagine.

Did you ever have a letter from a prophet? I don't mean a tip from Nimrod, or Highflyer, or Howard and Clinton relative to their ratiocinations on forthcoming races, nor a poetical foreshadowing of your future life from that inspired genius the Hermit of Cremorne. No! I have actually received a business epistle from the Cagliostro, the Zoroaster, the Dr. Dee of the day! Zadkiel, the great, the inscrutable, the prescient, honours me with his confidence! Let me at once set some of your readers' minds at rest by telling them that on no parchment, but on delicate blue-tinted paper—in no blood, but good black ink—in no cabalistic characters, but in a bold clerk-like hand—is this remarkable document written. "Sir," says the prophet, "in your paper of 25th June you say 'Some eight months ago who expected war in Europe? Nobody.' By the enclosed you will see that it was expected by me, and that its course hitherto was exactly foretold by yours, &c.—ZADKIEL." The enclosed bears the following on its titlepage: "Zadkiel's Almanac for 1859, containing Predictions of the Weather, Voice of the Stars, numerous useful Tables (rather a sudden descent that!), a Hieroglyphic: Peace—Mercy—Reform! By Zadkiel Tao, S.Z.E., &c." And one of the leaves has been turned down by the prophetic fingers and this passage marked by the prophetic pen:—

I see no reason to doubt that France will not only be warlike, and disposed to seek that bubble "la gloire," but I think the destiny of Louis Napoleon is now to gain great additional military fame and power; for the month of April speaks of some serious acts of violence in France, and that child of fortune has a host of happy influences to tell of his prosperity this year: whence I foresee that if he go to war, as I judge that he will do, he carries everything before him, and may seat himself on the throne of some ancient monarchy, which may, indeed, be that of the Sultan of Turkey, or that of the house of Hapsburg!

There, gentlemen, you have it, hot and strong. I can only add that if any one would like to gaze upon the veritable person of the prophet (it is the fashion now for celebrities to meet their audiences face to face) he had better go to Portsmouth, for my letter is impressed with the postmark of that place. Inside the envelope, however, I find the maker's name and his residence, Notting Hill. The enthusiast, therefore, has nothing to do but to wander about Portsmouth and Notting Hill week by week, and the first old gentleman he meets in a long, embroidered gown, high conical cap, and white flowing beard, he may, without fear, recognise him as the great Zadkiel.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.
THE MAGAZINES.

The daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals, all imbued with party spirit and teeming with rancorous spite, come before one in a strangely different aspect, according to the place and temper in which they are read. In the crowded, bustling city, where we are filled with the tenets of that clique to which we belong, and nervously irritable as to the proper recognition of those doctrines which we hold to be fundamental, every adverse sentiment jars upon our nerves, and prompts expressions honest enough, but more or less objectionable or injurious. The modern light *littérateur* is Esau-like in his position, for, if he wish to succeed and to obtain name and notoriety, he has simply to record his real impressions of his fellow-authors, and then he will find his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him, either for his own personal deeds, or for the commission or omission of that set to which he is supposed to be attached. The quarrels among the smaller fry of writers would occupy fifty times the space accorded by the elder Disraeli to the disagreements of their more celebrated brethren; and those quarrels, though never heard of by the esoteric public, have extraordinary influence over the opinions and tastes of a very large portion of the community. There is scarcely one of them worth his salt, and writing for something more than the mere hebdomadal recompense, but is a partisan; often unconsciously, very seldom viciously, but nevertheless so imbued with party feeling that every line is unwholesomely tinged and every thought more or less twisted and perverted. This is the fault of our manner of living, and of the natural facility for receiving impressions which seems to be a characteristic of the present day; for, if we have the slightest "kink" in our own minds on any given subject, we find, on our visit to the Harefoot Club, several others worse than ourselves and in the same frame of mind, and we at once feel that in recording our views we are describing the sensations of the entire community. But occasionally, and more especially at this season of the year, when the heat drives us and the beauty of the weather tempts us from town and its baneful influences, we get rid of all these morbid absurdities, and feel and speak as honest human beings. "Here rolls the wave, and here is *Once a Week!*" No! not exactly that; but there rolls the wave, Tommy and Jack are digging holes in the sand, and little Ned tries with all his feeble strength to drag away the book from papa's hands; or the study window, to which the desk is dragged, opens upon a long garden filled with lovely flowers, and backed by huge trees, where the "dangling rookery" holds its noisy court. The air is fragrant with new-mown hay; faint, long-buried reminiscences of cricket and birdnesting float across the brain; and all spite, and malice, and scandal fade like dissolving views. Then how merry are the old jokes, how keen the time-worn satire, how touching the old-used bathos! It is under such pleasant circumstances that I now sit down to write; and it is, probably, to their influence that I and the magazines for July so much better than the average.

No! In the darkest November day, and in the back attic of the dreariest London street, the new number of *Blackwood* would be pronounced entertaining. It is from its old renown, its long-sustained

position, I suppose, that many cultivated neophytes choose it to break ground in; and, having once shown their powers, are snapped up and retained by the enterprising and astute proprietors. There is in this month's number one of the most entertaining and powerful papers I have ever read, treated, for the most part, in a masterly manner; and yet, in certain passages, reading like the work of a new hand. The theme would have delighted Wilkie Collins, and it would have required all his cunning to better the treatment. It is autobiographical—the history of a wayward, sickly man, who obtains the power of reading people's thoughts; to him exists the window which Vulcan wished to be placed in the breast of every mortal, and his is the gift of prescience, dearly bought, and productive of the direst effects. This story is called "The Lifted Veil," and is worth reading, even by those who have long since given up magazine literature as a delusion and a snare. The onslaught upon Lord Macaulay, which was commenced last month—the text being his portraiture of Marlborough—is now continued, the present theme being the great historian's version of the Massacre of Glencoe; and it is curious to observe the struggle between a desire for fair play and a trenchant, rancorous spirit of opposition with which the writer of the paper is imbued. In an article called "Sentimental Physiology," M. Michelet's last published work, "L'Amour," is reviewed, rather in that *de haut en bas* spirit which *Blackwood* imagines becoming to a truant Protestant Conservative Englishman when treating of a Frenchman and a Papist; but many points in the book receive due justice. Much more admirable in touch and treatment is an article on Miss Austen's novels. For these delightful works no praise can be exaggerated; and I am very doubtful whether the feeling is not much more general than the reviewer supposes, and whether "Pride and Prejudice," "Maria," "Mansfield Park," and "Northanger Abbey," are not frequently ordered from the stores of the omnipotent Mudie.

The new periodical the *Universal Review* fully maintains its excellent start, and may be regarded as one of the cleverest exponents of sound, sensible, unbiased views among the periodical press. Nothing can be fairer than the spirit pervading two of the articles of the new number, the one on the Divorce Court, the other (in the shape of a review of a bad novel, "Out of the Depths") on the Delicate Question, though, while giving the writer of the first-named pages every credit for sincerity, we deny the truth of his denunciation of a measure which undoubtedly has given the means of relief to scores of persons weighed down and lost here and hereafter by their tie to a worthless person. As regards the second article, every man of sense must go hand in hand with the reviewer, more especially in that portion of his paper where he deplores the publication of such books as useless and demoralising. Other very readable essays are—a review of "What will he do with it," in which Bulwer is very honestly, and with very favourably, judged; a pleasant paper on Charles James Fox; an erudite dissertation on Mr. Norris' "Erudite book;" "The Ancient Cornish Drama;" and three political articles, the best-written of which is devoted to Louis Napoleon, and closes in the following words:—"He said of himself, 'Je suis citoyen avant d'être Bonaparte.' He might more truly have said that he was a political fanatic rather than a great Prince, that his genius was a monomania, but his idea of internal order is that of a wolf who would muzzle the dog, and that his faith in foreign Powers is that of a burglar in possession of a ticket-of-leave who surveys at his leisure his neighbour's premises, and chooses his own time to break in and seize the spoil."

Even the fine weather and the calm evening and country air cannot induce us to say that *Titan* is very good. There is an incessant straining of the point and effect in every article, which becomes monotonous. The author of the leading serial story, "Getting On," which began so well, has fallen off terribly; his characters are farcical and conventional, his plot unconnected and heavy, and his broad, splaydly caricature of living personages is beyond the limits of fiction, and is personal and reprehensible. The best article in the number is one on the Art Exhibitions of the year; the worst is the book review, which is simply a rewriting of the subject-matter of the volumes commented on.

Nor is the *Constitutional Press* specially brilliant, though Miss Yonge's novel is, of course, readable, and there are pretty verses in the "Suppers of the Tories." Political personality is, as usual, rife, and the biographical article on Mr. Charles Kean is surely in questionable taste. In a paper on "Light Literature" the novel of Adam Bede is declared to be monstrously overstrained, and the reviewer kindly and patronisingly explains the causes of its success. By the way, who are Mr. Lygins and Mr. Corsin Jeafreson, who are here spoken of with such contempt?

This month sends us the first number of a new French review, the *Revue Indépendante*, to be published in London. The following extract from the prospectus will explain its object:—

Avec la présente vous recevrez le premier numéro d'un journal mensuel, intitulé "Revue Indépendante: Politique—Philosophie—Littérature—Sciences—Beaux-Arts, destiné à faire connaître en Angleterre, et dans tous les pays étrangers, l'état actuel de la France, ainsi que le mouvement de la Librairie Française."

La Presse est si étroitement bâillonnée en France qu'il n'y existe rien de ce genre; j'espère donc avoir du succès partout où l'on a le bonheur de vivre sous des institutions libres. Je l'espère d'autant plus que cette Revue sera écrit par les hommes les plus éminents.

The political portion seems written with freedom and spirit. The excellence of the literary reviews is guaranteed by their being under the direction of Professor Masson, of Harrow.

The *Journal of Psychological Medicine* has a general as well as a professional interest, for in those days of kidnapping into lunatic asylums it behoves us all to be well up in our study of mental pathology. The articles on "Pauper Lunacy" and "Proposed Legislation in Lunacy" in this month's number are well worth reading.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

A LITTLE piece called "The School for Coquettes," a new version by Mr. Palgrave Simpson of an oft-translated French comedy, has been produced at the STRAND with success.

"Henry the Eighth" will be revived at the PRINCESS'S on Monday.

Mr. Tom Taylor's new comedy, "Payable on Demand," is announced for production at the OLYMPIC on Monday.

A REASONABLE VIEW OF THE ROYAL VISIT TO DUBLIN.—The rumour of a royal visit to Ireland is described by the *Dublin Nation* as a "very foggy intimation of the approach of a very small event." Having thus cleared itself of any participation in the feeling of satisfaction which others might feel at the presence of the Queen among her Irish subjects, the organ proceeds in this strain:—"Should the event, indeed, come to pass—should the Queen of England please to pay a visit to this country in the course of the ensuing months—we sincerely hope she may derive much pleasure from the contemplation of Irish scenery. We are anxious that all tourists should, when they are departing, have occasion to speak well of the country and the people in it—all lady tourists particularly. We should be gratified to hear that her Majesty was enraptured with the Devil's Glen and the Seven Churches, Muckross Abbey, Glengariff, the Giant's Causeway, and any other places of interest she may please to visit; but, should it be otherwise, that is her own affair, and there will be no harm done. The mountains will not sink an inch in consequence of her Majesty's disappointment, nor will the trees cast off their leaves and perish. Indeed, whether her Majesty comes or stays, we believe matters will go on pretty much as usual. Her presence for a few days may somewhat stimulate the sale of dandified muslins and bairges; it may be the occasion of selling a few dozen yards of tabinet over the usual consumption at this season, and sensibly enliven the demand for artificial barley and grasses for ladies' bonnets; but it will not stop the crowd which is busy demolishing the homes of virtuous peasant families; it will not prevent the issue of a single notice to quit; it will not save from legal confuscation the property of a single tenant; it will not moderate the insolence of the fiction which is continually abusing and assailing the Catholic people of Ireland. However, there is this also to be said: as her Majesty's visit will not lower the mountains, drain the lakes, uproot the trees, blot out the fields, or change either the physical or the political aspect of Ireland, the country will retain all its usual interest and attractiveness, and after her Majesty's departure be just as well as ever worthy of a visit from distinguished foreigners." Rather licensed language this!

COUNT CAUOUR AND THE NEW KINGDOM OF ITALY.

COUNT CAUOUR had addressed two circulars to the Sardinian Ministers at Foreign Courts, examining once again the origin and causes of recent events in Lombardy, and setting forth "still more clearly the intentions and the acts of the King's Government." With the origin and causes, as understood by Count Cavour, our readers are already familiar. Says the first circular—

The Austrians, after half a century of domination, had not established themselves in those (the Lombardo-Venetian) provinces; they were encamped in them. . . . and she was determined to maintain by force the illegal preponderance which she had obtained over States recognised by treaties as independent. She redoubled menaces, and accelerated the formidable military preparations directed against Piedmont, which was the sole barrier opposed to her exclusive domination of Italy. The petty States which had bound up their fate with that of Austria, and which in the same degree had incurred the animadversion of their subjects, could no longer show themselves desirous of fulfilling their duties to their people. Serious and inevitable complications consequently appeared imminent. The repose of Europe was thus endangered. It was then that the proposition of a Congress was made by Russia, was consented to by the great Powers, and was accepted by Piedmont. The basis of the Congress was the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*, that is to say, the treaties which secure to Austria her possessions in Italy. What then took place is known; Austria, which was placed in discussion, not her legal rights, which were expressly reserved to her, but the occupations she had accomplished in spite of European stipulations, threw off the mask all at once. In spite of the formal engagements entered into with England not to attack Piedmont, she sent an army into his Majesty's States, and her Generals loudly declared that the Emperor would come to Turin to treat.

But, says Count Cavour, in rather bad taste, and a little too early perhaps:—

Events have not responded to the boastings of the Austrian staff, and the Austrian armies have had to confine their exploits to shameful apolitions and acts of cruelty on inoffensive populations. The enemy has been driven from Piedmontese territory, and the victories of Palestro and Magenta have opened Lombardy to us. These events confirmed our appreciation of the moral state of the Lombardo-Venetian provinces, and of the petty States which had made common cause with Austria. The sentiments of the populations broke out; the municipal authorities—the very same municipal authorities who had been instituted by Austria—proclaimed the overthrow of the Government; they renewed the union of 1848, and unanimously confirmed their annexation to Piedmont. The municipality of Milan proclaimed the same thing even within reach of the Austrian cannon.

And it must be observed that

The King, in accepting this spontaneous act of the national will, does not in any manner encroach on existing treaties, for Austria, by refusing a Congress, the basis of which was the maintenance of those treaties, and by invading the States of his Majesty, has put an end, so far as she is concerned, to the arrangements of 1848 and 1851. The Italian provinces which the fortune of war had subjected to force to her dominion have entered into their natural rights. Twice made free in the course of eleven years, their will has been manifested without obstacle and without pressure. In 1848, as in 1859, these provinces spontaneously united themselves to Piedmont, like brothers who meet brothers after a long and painful separation.

As for the object of the present war,

It is, his Majesty frankly avows, Italian independence and the exclusion of Austria from the peninsula. This cause is too noble for us to dismisse the importance of it—it is too sacred not to obtain in advance the sympathies of civilised Europe. We must even admit that those sympathies have never failed us, for the policy of the King's Government has always been the same, and it has obtained the approbation not only of public opinion but of Cabinets.

But, such is human nature—

In these latter times some distrust more or less disguised has appeared. The generous intervention of the Emperor Napoleon in favour of an ally unjustly attacked, and of an oppressed nation, has been, to a certain extent, misunderstood. Ambitious views and projects of aggrandisement are said to exist where there are only noble devotedness to the cause of justice and right, and the imperative duty of protecting the dignity and interest of France. The explicit declarations of the Emperor Napoleon III, at the moment of drawing the sword have, however, already greatly calmed these apprehensions. The proclamation of Milan, so clear and becoming, must have dissipated all doubts which may have remained in prejudiced minds.

We have the most absolute confidence that the European equilibrium will not be disturbed by the territorial extension of a great Power, and that there will be in Italy a kingdom strongly constituted, and such as is naturally indicated by geographical configuration, the unity of race, language, and manners, such as diplomacy wished to form in other times in the common interest of Italy and Europe. With the domination of Austria and of the States which have united their destinies to those of Austria will disappear a permanent cause of troubles; order will be guaranteed; the flame of revolutions will be extinguished; and Europe can abandon herself in full security to the great enterprises of peace which are the honour of the century.

Such is the point of view in which you must present the events that are taking place in Italy. The conflict which Austria has excited must have for result her exclusion from a country which force alone subjected to an odious and intolerable yoke. Our cause, I take pleasure in repeating in terminating this despatch, is noble and just; we can, we must openly, avow that, and we have full confidence in the triumph of right.

The second circular, dated but a day later than the above, shows a considerably bolder front to all those who have thought fit to blame the assumption of supreme authority by the King of Sardinia in States with which he has not even been at war, at least not in the diplomatic sense of the word, like Tuscany, Modena, and Parma. The Sardinian plea is based in this circular on the private treaties which these States had entered into with Austria, permitting the occupation of their territories by Austrian troops, and undertaking to make no treaties with any other Power without the consent of Austria. Even the arrangement, which has been embodied in the European treaties, of the garrisoning of the fortress of Piacenza by Austria, is seized upon by Count Cavour for proving that Parma cannot claim to be considered neutral in the present quarrel. His argument is, that this would only hold good had the Austrians at Piacenza contented themselves with remaining on the defensive, as undoubtedly the Powers which signed the treaties of Vienna and Paris had understood the arrangement. Their having advanced from that fortress on the reconnoitring excursion which led to the battle of Montebello constitutes, in Count Cavour's opinion, sufficient ground to look upon Parma, whose Government did not protest against this military move, as a belligerent, forfeiting its right to hold its own.

GARIBOLDI A CALEDONIAN.—Our Scotch friends have made it out that Garibaldi is a Scotchman. His father, they say, was a shoemaker at the Auld Brig o' Stirling, and his name was Garrow. His son's Christian name was Balfie—a common Christian name in some districts of Scotland. The son went to Italy; and the natives, being unable to pronounce the names of Balfie Garrow, transposed them into the more melititious Garibaldi.

STEAM ICE-CARRIAGE.—Mr. Norman Wiard, an American engineer, has invented a carriage for running on ice. The value of such a means of transit in North America during the winter months is very great, and the patent is expected to be very profitable. The ice-carriages consist of an iron boat of sufficient capacity to sustain the whole apparatus in the water in safety. They are provided with a cabin similar to that of a canal packet, and with similar conveniences and comforts. They are propelled by steam applied to a single driving-wheel, penetrating the ice with an elastic graduated pressure, and they are steered by a wheel placed forward in a pilot-house by means which give the pilot entire control of it. The whole structure rests upon two pairs of runners, so adjustable by screws that the whole may be raised or lowered to pass snow and other obstructions, whether in motion or at rest. The calculated rate of speed is about equal to that of a railroad mail-train.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT HAMPSTEAD PONDS.—On Saturday afternoon Henry Cornelius, aged nineteen, a pupil-teacher, residing in Edward-terrace, Caledonian-road, was drowned while bathing in the West Heath reservoir pond; and, on Monday evening, William Ramond, aged seventeen, was drowned in the fourth pond. The latter had that afternoon returned from a four years' service at sea, had been to his parents' house in Brewer-lane, Hampstead, but, not finding any one at home, he went to bathe in the pond close by.

ARREST AT A FUNERAL.—An extraordinary and very painful scene took place at Matton on Monday evening. A man named Robert Lee had come from a distance to attend the funeral of his mother, and before the conclusion of the obsequies a policeman arrested him upon a charge of having pledged a quantity of silver plate at York, the produce of a burglary near Pickerington. The utmost consternation was created among the mourners. The man was removed in custody to York by the evening train.



THE FRENCH ARMY CROSSING THE ADDA AT CASSANO.

PASSAGE OF THE ADDA BY THE FRANCO-PIEDMONTESSE.

WHEN the Austrians were in full retreat from the Adda they mined and blew up all the bridges, and threw into the river large quantities of artillery, ammunition, and other military stores. The beautiful bridge which crosses the Adda at Cassano, and which was considered a *chef-d'œuvre* of engineering art, was so extensively injured that no attempt was made to repair it. A considerable portion of the Franco-Piedmontese army crossed the Adda at Vaprio and Canonica, places situated close to each other, but on the opposite sides of the river, a few miles to the north of Cassano, where the Emperor had two bridges of boats thrown over for the passage of the division under the command of Canrobert, and which the Emperor had overtaken at Gorgonzola, a few miles to the north-east of Milan. The state of the Adda, swollen by the heavy rains, rendered the formation of the bridges extremely difficult, but it was accomplished under the personal superintendence of the Emperor, who by his presence encouraged the engineers to unheard-of exertions.

Calcio, the locality of the post-office attached to the head-quarters of the Emperor before the French army crossed the Mincio, is a small town on the right bank of the River Oiglio, no very great distance from Brescia.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT SOLFERINO.

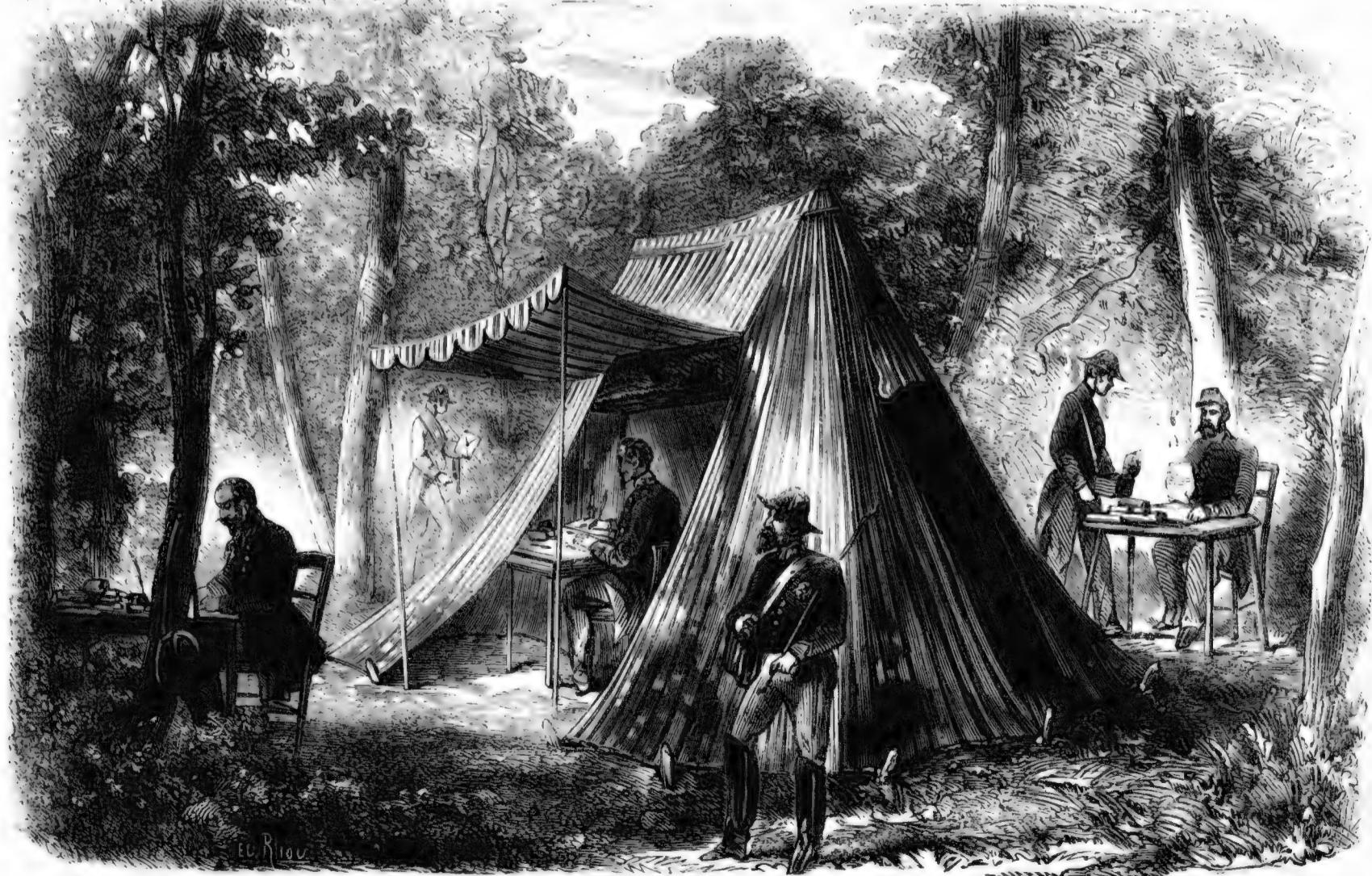
A correspondent of the *Morning Star*, writing at Castiglione on the 28th of June, says:—"It is impossible to form an estimate of the loss which has been sustained by the French and Austrian armies (at Solferino), but it must have been immense, and I strongly doubt whether a correct return will ever be brought to light. Since the early dawn of the 24th (i.e., during four days) one unbroken con-



THE EMPEROR'S BARGE ON THE RIVER ADDA.

tinuous line of wounded have come pouring in, and I feel confident that I shall not be exaggerating when I state that not less than 50,000 men—Austrians and French—have already found their way from the field. The scene of suffering and misery which here surrounds me is literally indescribable; the hospitals, private houses, every available space and place, are crowded with the wounded; their wounded officers are now in my room, whence I write this, and along the streets are to be seen hundreds, I may say thousands, who, from want of accommodation, are compelled to lie in the open air. The exertions that are being made to remove them are immense, but I fear several days will elapse ere they can all be provided with shelter. Brescia is similarly crowded, operations are being performed in all directions, and the whole line between the battle-field and Brescia I can only compare to one great human shambles." In the meanwhile, wounded are still pouring in, and, as the weather is very hot, I fear, what with this, our vicinity to the charnel-houses which environ us, and the numerous unburied corpses still scattered over the country, some dreadful pestilence will sooner or later ensue. As it is, the stench is almost insupportable."

From other letters we learn that the air is polluted to such a degree that the surrounding villages are in great danger of typhus. "Some cases of that terrible disease have already been noticed in the hospital of Castiglione delle Stiviere, and amongst the rural population of Pozzolengo and Castel Venzago. The local and military authorities have, of course, taken all necessary precautions, as for instance, that of spreading great quantities of lime both over the ground and within the graves, but they have yet been unsuccessful in checking the pestilential exhalations." Bodies were lying unburied four or five days after the battle. The Austrian wounded, we are told, are dying off fast, notwithstanding the care and attention bestowed upon them.



POST OFFICE OF THE FRENCH ARMY AT CALCIO.—(FROM SKETCHES BY M. MOULLIN.)

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

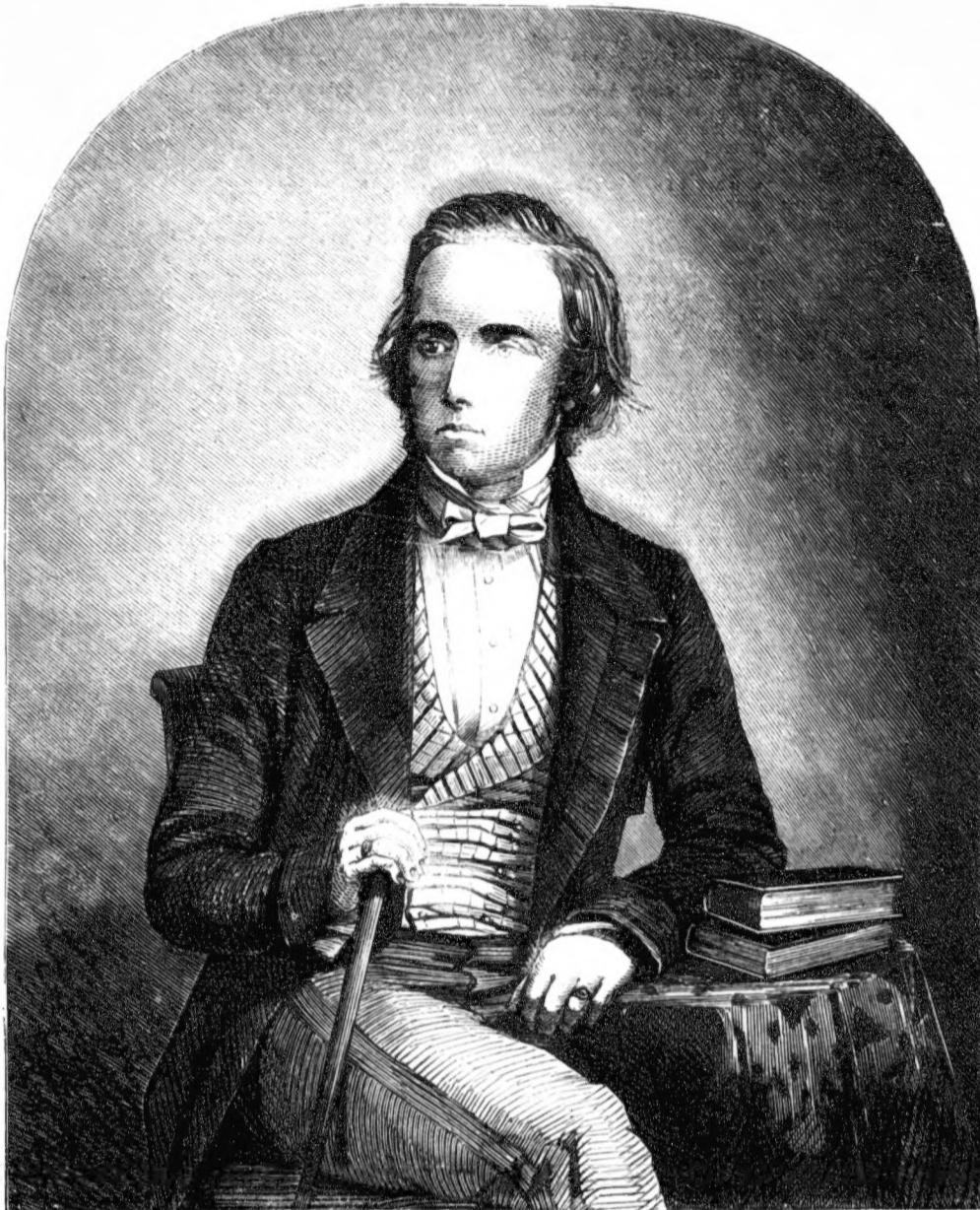
AMONG the younger members of the new Administration there is not, perhaps, a more rising man than the Most Noble George John Douglas Campbell, present and eighth Duke of Argyll.

He was born at Ardencaple Castle, in the county of Dumbarton, in 1823, being the eldest son of John, seventh Duke, by his second wife, the only daughter of John Glassel, Esq., of Ardencaple. He succeeded to the title and honours at his father's death, in 1847, almost before he had an opportunity of gaining a seat in the Lower House of Parliament. On the formation of the Aberdeen Ministry in January, 1853, his Grace was appointed to the office of Lord Privy Seal, which he exchanged for that of Postmaster-General, under Lord Palmerston, in November, 1855, in succession to Lord Canning. This office he held until the retirement of Lord Palmerston in the early part of 1858. He has now rejoined the Cabinet of Lord Palmerston as Lord Privy Seal.

The Duke holds the honorary office of Hereditary Master of the Queen's Household in Scotland, and is Hereditary Sheriff of Argyleshire, of which county he was appointed a Vice-Lieutenant in 1847. He was elected Chancellor of the University of St. Andrew's in 1851, and Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1854 and 1855. His Grace's name is not unknown in the literary world, as in 1849 or 1850 he published an "Essay on the Ecclesiastical History of Scotland since the Reformation," which is an elaborate review of the Presbyterian religion in theory and practice. He has also published several other pamphlets on various questions connected with the interests of religion.

His Grace married, in July, 1844, Lady Elizabeth Georgiana Leveson Gower, eldest daughter of the second and present Duke of Sutherland, by whom he has issue a youthful family.

The Clan Campbell, of which the Duke is the recognised head, is one of the most powerful, as it is also one of the most illustrious, in the annals of Scottish history. According to tradition their original name was O'Dubbin, and their seat Lochow. They were often called "the sons of Diarmid," after one of their chiefs. In the reign of Malcolm Canmore, a chieftain named Gillespie married the heiress of Lochow, and assumed the name of Campbell, which was thenceforth borne by the entire clan. Sir Colin Campbell, one of his descendants, was so distinguished in war that he obtained the surname of "More" (or Great), and from him the chief of the clan is styled to this day, in Gaelic, M'Callummore. His eldest son, Sir Neill, was one of the first to join the standard of Robert Bruce, to whom he



THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, THE NEW LORD PRIVY SEAL.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.)

adhered most faithfully throughout his career, and by whom he was rewarded with the hand of Bruce's sister, the Lady Mary, and a grant of the forfeited estates of the Earl of Athol. His son Colin rendered important services to Edward Bruce in his Irish campaigns, and to David, son of King Robert, in driving the English out of Scotland. The great-grandson of Sir Colin, Duncan Campbell, one of the most powerful and wealthy of the free Barons of Scotland, was raised to the peerage, by James II., in 1445. His grandson Colin, first Earl of Argyll, acquired by marriage the extensive lordship of Lorn; and, after holding several other public situations, became successively Ambassador to the Courts of England and France, and, eventually, Lord Chancellor of Scotland. His son and successor, Archibald, second Earl of Argyll, fell at Flodden. The third Earl, Colin, obtained the hereditary post of Lord Justice General of Scotland, and was the father of the fifth Earl, who was the first to espouse the cause of the Reformation in Scotland. The seventh Earl, having served in foreign armies, became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith, in consequence of which step the Government compelled him to make over the greater part of his estates to his son and successor, the first Marquis of Argyll, who atoned on the scaffold, in 1661, for the active part which he had played in the great Rebellion. The dukedom was conferred on the family in 1701.

We should add that the Duke of Argyll holds a seat in the House of Lords in right of the English barony of Sundridge, conferred upon his grandfather in 1776.

ST. FRANCIS AND HIS FOLLOWERS BEFORE POPE INNOCENT.

MR. EDWARD ARMITAGE—an artist much more favourably esteemed by the British public than by the Royal Academy—has this year exhibited an unusually fine picture of which we publish an engraved copy. The subject—a selection from the monastic lore, in which the artist takes such profitable delight—is that of St. Francis and his followers submitting the claims of their newly-founded order to Pope Innocent III. Mr. Armitage is one of our very few vigorous, thoughtful, historical painters whom it is always a pleasure to find engaged in the portraiture of illustrious characters. A group from his pencil, in which the chief personages are two great representative men, who may be fairly described as the rival consolidators of the Roman Catholic power in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries—St. Francis on the side of endurance and self-denial, Pope Innocent the Great on that of Imperial domination—cannot fail to be interesting. Mr. Armitage



"ST. FRANCIS AND HIS FOLLOWERS BEFORE POPE INNOCENT III."—FROM THE PICTURE, BY E. ARMITAGE, IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

has caught both characters most felicitously. The severe, chaste, plaidy of the indomitable founder of the Mendicant Friars is admirably contrasted with the compact, business-like, full-chinned, eminently Napoleonic rotundity of the active, world-conquering Pontiff. Mr. Armitage's "Innocent the Third" is really a fine study of historic portraiture. We recognise at once in the massive skull, the large, searching eye, the vigorously-defined eyebrow, the classic nose, and the round, firm muscles of the lower part of the face, the fearless excommunicator of lordly Raymond of Toulouse, of Imperial Otho, of chivalrous Philip Augustus, and of cantankerous, troublesome John Lackland.

We now understand what kind of man it was who sent fair Agnes de Meranie about her business, restoring Danish Ingerburza to a nuptial bed when she was not particularly wanted, who usurped the throne of Sicily, and slaughtered the unfortunate Albigenses at the rate of thirty thousand per massacre. They were all plaidy-looking, smooth-faced fellows, those great destroyers and rulers of men, in all ages! Look at the effigies of trim Alexander, of crop-eared Titus, and of the plump little Corsican Corporal. Wrinkled Julius Caesar and red-nosed Oliver Cromwell are the only exceptions to the rule we can call to mind at present.

Mr. Armitage's picture abounds in the artist's usual excellences; that is to say, faultless anatomical drawing and composition, perfect correctness of archaeological detail, and unimpeachable perspective. The colouring, though not remarkable for brilliancy, is justly harmonious, and free from the slightest sin of extravagance or improbability.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

NOTHING new at the Royal Italian Opera, and nothing particularly new at Drury Lane. At the latter establishment Signor Mongini, late one evening, undertook to sing the final scene of "Lucia," and acquitted himself of his willingly-assumed task in a remarkable manner. At times he fairly roared, and, from beginning to end, he sang Donizetti's pathetic music without one touch of sentiment, and apparently without the slightest suspicion that sentiment had anything to do with the matter. There is about the same difference between the singing of Mongini and that of Mario that would be observed between the performance of a pianist like Thalberg on a very old Broadwood, and that of an amateur with taste on a brand-new Erard. Nature appears to have been joking with Signor Mongini in giving him so much vocal power and so little musical intelligence. Of Mr. Smith's benefit, which took place last Wednesday, we shall have a few words to say next week.

Signor Billella's opera or operetta, "Caught and Caged," originally produced in some manufacturing district, was played last week at Campden House. The libretto, which is less absurd than such things usually are, and which has at all events the merit of being written in tolerably fair English and tolerably flowing verse, is by Mr. Palgrave Simpson, and turns upon the Duchess of York being at a critical moment mistaken for a lady in waiting, the lady in waiting being at the same time mistaken for the Duchess of York. There is some question of a plot and of an arrest, of which the Duchess, we believe, is the intended object, but which is carried into effect upon the attendant. The sentiment of the piece lies in the love of the officer charged with the arrest for the attendant, and in his confusion and despair at finding his (disguised) inamorata so far above him in rank; while the humour consists in the rough and ready affection of one of the officer's soldiers for the Duchess, whom he has only seen in the garb of the *suivante*. Of course everything is arranged satisfactorily in the end, the operetta terminating with a quartet and a double marriage; and, in the meanwhile, Signor Billella has adorned the piece with a number of very graceful airs and duets, without pretension, but sufficiently appropriate to the various situations in which they occur to be called dramatic. The singers in the operetta were Miss Claudi and Miss Isabella Hampton, Herr Reichardt, and Mr. Patey. The two young ladies are débutantes, and were described as "amateurs" in the programme; nevertheless they are most accomplished vocalists, and sing with much expression. Their acting is also marked by considerable intelligence and *esprit*, and they contributed in no small degree to the success of Signor Billella's charming little work.

At Mr. Benedict's second concert Miss Balfé made her débüt in the character of a concert-singer; and Miss Whitty, who brings with her a great reputation acquired in Italy, made her first appearance before an English audience. On each occasion the programmes included the names of the most attractive members of Mr. Smith's Italian troupe—that is to say, Mdlle. Sarolta and Guarducci, MM. Mongini, L. Graziani, Badiali, &c. Mr. Benedict and Mr. Lindsay Sloper conducted; and at the second concert there was an efficient orchestra, under the alternate direction of Mr. Benedict and Signor Ardit. The most remarkable of the vocal pieces were the "Cujus animam" (L. Graziani), the "Quis est homo" (Mdlle. Artot and Madame Hayes), the "Pro peccatis" (Badiali), and the "Inflammatus" (Madame Hayes), from the "Stabat Mater," all accompanied by the orchestra. "The Last Rose of Summer," sung very charmingly by Miss Balfé, and encored; the Misere scene from the "Trovatore," in which the solos were sung by Mdlle. Sarolta and L. Graziani. Leonora, in the "Trovatore," is the part in which Mdlle. Sarolta made her débüt at the Italian Opera of Paris (with Maria as Manrico), and is said to be her best impersonation. Of this it is impossible to judge from hearing only one scene (above all, in a concert-room); but it appears to us that Mdlle. Sarolta's talent is more especially adapted to lighter parts, such as that of Violetta, which, as we have already had occasion to remark, she plays to perfection. In the air from "Romeo" Mdlle. Guarducci's magnificent voice was heard to great advantage. This vocalist sings with admirable expression, and the richness of her lower notes is unsurpassed, except by Mdlle. Albini. In the air from the "Cenerentola" Mdlle. Artot displayed the very highest qualities. This young lady, who is a pupil, or rather the pupil (the only one), of Madame Viardot Garcia, comes to us from the Grand Opera of Paris, where she played with great success the principal parts in the "Prophète," "Sappho," "La Magicienne," "La Trouvère" (French version of the "Trovatore"), and other works. No one in England sings the music of Rossini so well as Mdlle. Artot, and yet Mdlle. Artot never sang the music of Rossini until she came to London. Miss Whitty, who, as we have said, made her débüt at this concert, has a clear, brilliant voice, of great compass and considerable power. She sings with much expression, and at the conclusion of each of her morceaux was much applauded. In "Bel raggio" she was especially successful.

If Mr. G. Osborne could persuade all the young ladies who have played, or tried to play, "La pluie de perles," to join in presenting its author with a testimonial, he would possess one of the most valuable offerings ever made to an artist. Instead of doing this Mr. Osborne confines himself to giving a concert from time to time which is always well attended, and always thoroughly successful. We were unable to be present at the entertainment given by this distinguished pianist and composer last Monday at the Hanover-square Rooms, at which the concert-giver was to have played several pianoforte pieces (including the new well-known duo concertante for two pianos, with Mr. Lindsay Sloper); while various other instrumentalists and a number of vocalists were to have appeared. Among the latter we may mention the Misses Hampton, of whose performance in Signor Billella's operetta we have spoken above.

Herr Bernard Molique's concert at Willis's Rooms commenced with Haydn's light, fauliful quartet in G, the two other most important pieces being Herr Molique's trio in B flat major, in which his daughter, Mdlle. Anna Molique, took the pianoforte part, and Signor Piatto that of the violoncello, Herr Molique himself leading; and a duet for two violins (also by the concert-giver), in which Herr Molique and Herr Joachim were heard together. Mdlle. Anna Molique, besides performing in her father's trio, played Beethoven's thirty-two variations for the pianoforte. The vocal music included two new songs by Herr Molique, viz., "Parting," given very effectively by Mr. Santley, for whom it was written; and "The Nightingale," composed expressly

for Miss Palmer, and well suited to her expressive style of vocalisation. Mr. and Mrs. Santley sang the duet from Paer's "Agnese," seldom performed in the present day, but which is remembered by experienced *habitués* as the opera in which Tamburini made his first appearance in England.

Miss Eleanor Armstrong gave her first concert last week at the Hanover-square Rooms, assisted by Madame Amadei, MM. Kialmark and Remenyi, and other vocalists and instrumentalists of note. Miss Armstrong is a pupil of Mr. Frank Mori, and has an agreeable voice, which she uses with considerable effect, especially in ballads. She was also heard to much advantage in "Batti, batti," and at the conclusion of each of her airs was much applauded.

The fourth of the Operatic Concerts at the Crystal Palace took place on Wednesday last. The programme presented the same features as usual—that is to say, two overtures, two finales, one English madrigal, and a number of airs and duets from the most popular operas of the day. All the great vocalists of the Royal Italian Opera appeared. Mr. Costa conducted; and the two overtures—those of "Semiramide" and "Fra Diavolo"—were performed in a manner worthy of the reputation of the band. Madame Grisi sang the delightful and truly-poetical willow song from "Otello" in her best style. Mdlle. Lotti de la Santa gave the bolero from "The Sicilian Vespers" very effectively; and Madame Didicé was encored in an air from the beautiful opera of "Il Giuramento"—much despised by the Drury Lane public, and especially by Mr. E. T. Smith, who has publicly put Mercadante's opera into his own particular "Index Expurgatorius." Signor Mario delighted the audience by his rendering of Hatton's ballad "Good-by, sweetheart, good-by." What a pity it is that our native singers will not take a lesson from this eminent foreign artist, and learn to pronounce the English language correctly—a result which even the most incapable of them might attain by dint of study. Signor Mario's English song was vehemently encored, and Madame Penco's "Vedrai Carino"—charmingly sung—was also redeemed. Signor Ronconi and Signor Neri-Baraldi were heard in a duet from "The Elixir of Love"—quite unsuitable to a concert; and a similarly inappropriate piece—the duet from Fioravanti's "Fanatico per la Musica" was performed by Signor Ronconi and Madame Grisi.

THE REVENUE.

THE elasticity of our national resources was never more fully illustrated than during the past year, and even within the last quarter. In the face of Continental crisis, disturbing the trade of the whole of Europe, and in spite of the reduction of the income-tax, we have still an increase of £220,000 on the quarter; moreover, notwithstanding the fact that £4 500 000 of taxation have been remitted on the year, the total decrease within that period is not more than £1,200,000. These results are all the more gratifying when analysed, for they are then traced to those items of the revenue which are special tests of the general prosperity of the nation. Thus we find that in the Customs department there is an increase of nearly £230,000, whilst the Excise duties exhibit an advance of £300,000. The items which show a decrease are the Income-tax, in which there is a falling off of £400,000, attributable to the reduction of the impost, and Stamps to the extent of £120,000. Under the head of Miscellaneous Items there is an increase of £160,000. When compared with the proceeds of the past financial year these accounts are not the less satisfactory. We find then that the increase in the Customs on the twelve months is £1,500,000; on the Excise duty, £270,000; on the Post Office, £210,000; and on Miscellaneous Items, £600,000: the whole revenue leaving a decrease on the year of about £1,200,000. Altogether the returns must be regarded as affording a remarkable instance of the buoyancy of our revenue, and the sound trade and commercial activity of the country; and they fully bear out the confident expectations of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer.

THE QUEEN AND CONVOCATION.

THE Queen received, on Monday afternoon, an address "on the throne" from the Convocation of the Clergy. The Archbishop of Canterbury read the address, to which her Majesty returned the following answer:—

I receive with sincere satisfaction the renewed assurance of your loyal and affectionate attachment to my throne and person. I heartily concur in your feelings of gratitude to Almighty God for the restoration of tranquillity to my Indian dominions; and it is my earnest desire that the government of that country should be conducted in the spirit of mildness and charity, which is the distinguishing attribute of our holy religion. I rely upon the Christian sentiments of my subjects for supporting the pacific policy which has consistently guided my counsels. It will ever be my anxious wish that all measures may be adopted which have for their object the diffusion of true religion among all classes of my people, and which may tend to render the national Church an efficient instrument for promoting the spiritual welfare of the increasing population of this realm.

MR. CHISHOLM ANSTY'S ACCUSATIONS.—Mr. Chisholm Anstey's indictment against the government of Sir John Bowring at Hong-Kong is about to be introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. E. James. The accusations branch out in many directions; it may be sufficient if we indicate their nature by one case, making Mr. Anstey entirely responsible for what we are about to say. He says Sir John Bowring caused to be destroyed the written evidence which could have been produced to prove that Mr. David Richard Caldwell, who holds the offices of Justice of the Peace, Registrar-General of the Chinese, Protector of the Chinese, &c., for Hong-Kong, was a partner with a certain Machow Wong, a Chinese pirate and murderer, who had been apprehended, tried, and sentenced to transportation for the period of his natural life. Nevertheless, the commission, with what evidence it was able to get, came to the conclusion that Mr. Caldwell had a "long and intimate connection with the convict Machow Wong," though it decided that there was not sufficient evidence of guilt to justify his removal from office. I appear to that one of the offices which Mr. Caldwell holds in the name of the Queen is licensor of infamous houses. Says Mr. Anstey, "every one of those miserable creatures who obtain Mr. Caldwell's license for her hotel pays monthly to her Majesty's Treasury the sum of four dollars, or £1 sterling." And, in addition to this charge against the government of Sir John Bowring, there is the accusation against Mr. Caldwell of licensing his own houses, or houses which are virtually his own, while he refuses licenses to houses belonging to other people, so that he may make himself rich out of the proceeds of iniquity. We really cannot believe it.

AN IRISH LORD OF THE TREASURY ON THE ITALIAN WAR.—Mr. Bagwell, the new Irish Lord of the Treasury, concluded his speech, on re-election for the borough of Clonmel, with the following very emphatic remarks upon the state of the Italian question, and the great Continental struggle now in progress:—"Gentlemen, the Italians are in the course of conquering the Austrians; they are about driving out the hereditary tyrants, and about becoming what they earnestly longed to be—a free people. The oppressed Italians are about to raise their heads once more among the nations of the world. My friends, it has been the dream of my early life, the conviction of my matured years, that Italy never could be great until she became free. That she is about to become free I firmly believe."

NEWSPAPERS FOR RUSSIA.—The Postmaster-General makes known, according to information officially communicated, it is forbidden to introduce into Russia, through the post, political newspapers, in covers open at the ends or sides; and that the only means by which persons residing in Russia can obtain newspapers from the United Kingdom is by subscribing for them at one of the Russian post-offices. The admission into Russia of newspapers not of a political character is only permitted in those cases where they are addressed to the house of some established bookseller. Printed prices-current, however, as well as printed circulars, in covers or open at the ends or sides, are allowed to be addressed to any persons residing in Russia.

THE KINGDOM OF OUDÉ RESTORED.—The *Calcutta Englishman* contains the following singular paragraph:—"We are informed that the son of the ex-King of Oude, who is at present in London, has written to his father that he has just returned to England from Egypt, and that the kingdom is to be restored to him. There would be nothing remarkable in this, had not the letter been submitted to Lord Stanley and forwarded by him."

LECTION NEWS.—The Marylebone contest has ended in the election of Lord Fermoy by a very decided majority—Lord Fermoy first, Major Lyon second, and Colonel Dickson third on the poll.—Colonel Somerset has been returned for Monmouthshire, Mr. Bagwell for Clonmel, and the Irish Attorney-General for Ennis, without opposition.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

A DINNER to celebrate the eighty-third anniversary of the declaration of American independence took place on Monday evening at St. James's Hall, under the auspices of the American Association, one of the principal objects of which is to afford assistance to necessitous Americans in London, and thus to prevent them from becoming dependent on the charity of the benevolent in this country. The chair was taken by General Robert B. Campbell, United States' Consul in London; and there were about 170 gentlemen present, besides many ladies in the galleries. Of the gentlemen the most distinguished persons present were Mr. Dallas, the American Minister, and Mr. Bright. In responding to the toast, "The day we celebrate," Mr. Dallas said:—

Without indulging in a word of unkind retrospection, they had just cause for perpetuating the celebration of the 4th of July, 1776. It was the spring-time, and the spring-fountain too, of great principles, of social and political amelioration; in fact, of an entire governmental system whose expansion attested its excellence, and of whose quiet, deep, widening, and onward current he might be pardoned for saying, "Labitur et labetur in eam volubilis avo." There was a regenerative stimulus for homogeneous populations in the very word "independence." It was at present infusing fresh life and rekindling energies which had lain torpid for centuries, in one of Europe's fairest and most interesting regions. Where identity of race, of language, of literature, of sentiment, of thought, of manners, of faith, of traditions, and of customs, was the product of ages, there union and independence ought to be and must be irrepressible hopes. Such was their case in '76, and such was Italy's now. He avoided allusion to the merits of the present war, or of its origin, or of its actors, referring to it only as resembling their colonial contest in its fundamental and soul-removing wish for national independence. Many and mournful differences in the two situations might doubtless be shown; but among those differences let them not rank the seemingly inconsistent and dangerous aid accepted from an arbitrary monarch. America could never disclaim the gratitude she owed to that same France, under the rule of a Bourbon, whose succours, in blood and treasure, were now, under the rule of a Bonaparte, being similarly lavished on the plains of Lombardy. Independence, then, had lost none of its attractions since July, 1776. Fortunately, too, in the order of Providence, it never failed to be, like mercy, "twice blessed; blessing him that gives and him that takes." It was an unmixed good. Who now doubts that the vast empire of Great Britain had immensely benefited by the conversion of her western colonies into several confederated States? Yes, the country in which they were enjoying communion and hospitality, and the country to which they gave their allegiance and their love, might well unite in grateful eulogy of the declaration of American independence.

The Chairman afterwards proposed, "Non-intervention, the true policy of free Governments," coupling with it the name of Mr. Bright, who said—

The doctrine of non-intervention was not new in the United States, having been laid down by Washington, who foresaw what miserable calamities must befall any country which entangled itself with foreign alliances, and sacrificed its blood and treasure for objects with which it had no concern. In this country, unhappily, that which had long been the settled faith of the people of the United States had been utterly repudiated as a selfish and foolish policy, and the result was that in this very month the Chancellor of the Exchequer would ask for nearly five times as much as was demanded from an equal population in America. He granted that there was a difference between this country and the United States; but the difference was almost one of sentiment, and he was happy in the belief that there was at this moment growing up in the minds of the people a wider view of foreign questions; and he hoped the time would come when the doctrine which prevailed in the United States would be universally adopted here, and when the people would no more think of plunging into a sanguinary struggle to determine the distribution of the map of Italy, or of any portion of the Continent of Europe, than the President, or the Cabinet, or the House of Representatives of the United States would think of inviting the inhabitants to enter into a war for the purpose of securing the permanency of the Government of some almost unknown duke or grand duke in some principality of Europe.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—The Ann Roxby left the Mersey in the early part of last March, with a general cargo of merchandise. The voyage up to the 17th of April was favourable. On that day the chief officer reported a strong smell of burning in his berth; and it was presently found that the cargo was on fire. The first duty of the crew was to throw overboard the ship's gunpowder, and next the papers and what bread could be got at. To get bread was utterly impossible, and, in order to keep the fire down, the hatches and scuttles were closed. Night set in; the captain remembered seeing a barge in the course of the evening, and a boat was put off in hope of picking up with her. Providentially she was fallen in with, and proved to be the Amathea, of Workington, for Madras, the master of which promised to remain by. On the following morning it was seen that the destruction of the ship was inevitable. The pitch was boiling out of the deck scams, and the main hatch tarpaulins were burnt off. Soon afterwards the flames burst through the main hatch, and ascended to the topmast head. The crew then took to the boats. In a very few hours the ship was burnt to the water's edge.

THE WALWORTH MURDER.—In the case of the man Moore, who murdered his wife in Walworth, a verdict of "Manslaughter" has been returned.

THE WRECK OF THE POMONA.—A few days after the wreck of the Pomona on the coast of Ireland, when upwards of four hundred of our fellow-creatures met a watery grave, the *Times*, in a leading article, very broadly hinted that intemperance was at the bottom of the appalling catastrophe. This, however, is pointedly contradicted in the report of the Commission of Inquiry, recently published. The Commissioners throw the entire blame on the late master of the Pomona "in failing to take soundings at the proper time." But we cannot see how this deliverance is to be reconciled with the following statement, which we quote from the *Maine Temperance Journal* of the 2nd of June. After giving a narrative of the shipwreck, the *Journal* says:—"The above is a description of a most terrible disaster, and how came it? We have seen a private letter from one of the mates of the ship, J. P. Harwood, who states that, at the time the ship struck, the three first officers were drunk in the cabin, and so drunk that neither of them came on deck at all, although it was three-fourths of an hour after she struck before she went down, and they went down with her in their drunken sleep! No captain was on that deck, as stated in the above, to take care of that freight of human lives or his own. Let the honest truth be told—that this ill-fated ship had no officers fit or capable of doing their duty, except the third mate. He alone was on the deck; but whether he had his *soler sonnes* is not known. It was rum that committed this wholesale slaughter!"—*Christian News*.

NO CURE, NO PAY.—M. Vriès, the "Black Doctor" of Paris, agreed to cure a provincial tradesman of a cancer on payment of 2000fr. down and 2000fr. on the completion of the cure. The patient, however, died, and his family called on Vriès to restore the 2000fr., but he refused. They brought an action against him. The tribunal decided that, as Vriès had undertaken to effect a cure and had not fulfilled the obligation, he must pay back the 2000fr.

EXECUTION AT NEWGATE.—Samuel Adams was hanged at Newgate on Monday for the murder of Martha Page. The circumstances of the crime will be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The prisoner was by trade shoemaker, and he was a man of very violent disposition, and much addicted to drink. While in that condition there appeared to be no doubt that he behaved very brutally to his wife, and she left him in consequence, and the prisoner was unable to discover her retreat. He was under the impression that the deceased knew where she was, and he went to her to endeavour to induce her to tell him where his wife was, and upon her refusal he stabbed her with a shoemaker's knife, which he had been seen sharpening the same morning, and inflicted injuries which caused her death almost immediately. He had several interviews last week with his wife.

THE ART OF WAR.—The *Moniteur* publishes a circular from M. Rondeau, the Minister of Public Instruction, to the Rectors of Academies, enjoining them to have all the bulletins of the army of Italy read to the pupils, and to have them posted up in the schools, as "Youth is open to noble sentiments, and its heart is touched by great things, and devoted to the dynasties that know how to undertake them," &c.

LOSS OF A YACHT AND THREE LIVES.—A small yacht named the *Albatross* met with an accident off Gravesend on Sunday last: three persons were drowned. The *Albatross* (the property of Mr. Berncastle, a merchant) left Greenwich on Saturday evening for a cruise down the river, having on board the owner and two friends. She brought up in Gravesend at four between four and five o'clock next morning, and was got under way for a trip to the Nore. Her crew were in the act of raising the anchor, when, owing to the strong sweep of the tide, she went away somewhat quicker than was expected, and got foul of a yacht which was lying at anchor. The rigging of the two vessels became entangled, and the unlucky *Albatross* went athwart the tide, the anchor holding her. Such was the force of the current that in two or three minutes she capsized, throwing Mr. Berncastle, who was at the wheel, his friends, and Puddington, the master, into the water. Puddington was observed to get hold of the rigging, but, the vessel going down in a few minutes, he disappeared with her. Mr. Berncastle was seen struggling on the water for a minute or so, but the strong tide soon overcame him. A Gravesend waterman succeeded in saving Mr. Bowes, one of the owner's friends, but the other also went to the bottom.

LAW AND CRIME.

The case of *Swinfen v. Swinfen* may probably be remembered by many of our readers for the singular question to which it gave rise. Lord Chelmsford, then Sir Frederic Thesiger, on behalf of his client, Mrs. Swinfen, entered into a compromise which Mrs. Swinfen repudiated. The question, therefore, arose as to how far the act of a counsel could control his client by arranging a suit which the counsel might be engaged purely to prosecute or to defend. The compromise was set aside by the Judges, on the ground that Sir Frederic was not authorised to enter into it. On the occasion of the argument the difference between the powers and the liabilities of a counsel and a solicitor was pointed out by the Court. A counsel can maintain no action for his fees, and has hitherto been considered in no way liable to his client, even should he, by wilful neglect or gross incompetence, lose his client's cause; but the reverse is the case of the attorney. The legal fiction as to the services of a barrister is that, being a gentleman educated to the higher branch of the law, he is ready to undertake, without charge, any cause brought to him, simply that it may be conducted before the Judge in a proper and technical matter. Anything which the client may pay him for so doing is considered as a mere *honorarium*. In fact, the relation between him and his client is that which anciently subsisted between the Roman aristocratic "patrons" and their plebeian "clients" to which relation, indeed, we owe the etymology of the last-quoted word. It is quite clear that this relation is not that of principal and agent which subsists between the client and his attorney. The counsel's business is to argue the case solely, and this he may either do or leave alone, but he has no power to compromise it without express authority. Mrs. Swinfen, having obtained a decision setting aside the arrangement thus proposed, proceeded in her action and obtained a verdict. She afterwards commenced an action against Sir Frederic, since Lord Chancellor, for the damages sustained by her in consequence of the abortive attempt to settle the action—an attempt which certainly, however well advised, caused her no small expense and risk at the time, for she was threatened with attachment for refusing to carry out the agreement. As to the ultimate result, that, considering the numerous adverse chances of even the strongest case, ought scarcely to be counted as an ingredient in the matter. Now, if there be anything in the view taken by the Court, and that which we have above sketched of the relation subsisting between counsel and client, it is hard to conceive how Mrs. Swinfen could have hoped for a verdict against Lord Chelmsford. How in any way can counsel's fee be considered as a legal consideration to support a liability when, if unpaid, the law will not enforce its recovery? How can a counsel whose acts are not recognised as those of an agent be liable for an act which, performed by him as an agent, is set aside as of no legal effect? From the opening of the present case by Mrs. Swinfen's counsel, Mr. Kennedy, one would almost be disposed to imagine that this gentleman saw the impracticability of success. There is a traditional legal joke of a defendant's brief containing only these words—"No case—abuse plaintiff's attorney." Mr. Kennedy seems to have acted upon this principle to an almost unlimited extent. Happily for the credit of the Bar and the Bench, never in our day has such reckless abuse been cast upon gentlemen of the highest standing in their profession as Mr. Kennedy though fit to shower forth upon the head not only of Lord Chelmsford as counsel, but on that even of the learned Judge on the first trial, Mr. Justice Cresswell. Because that eminent Judge, at an early period of the case, and perceiving great difficulties on the part of Sir Frederic's client, is said to have recommended him, as Mrs. Swinfen's counsel, to effect a settlement if possible, his Lordship had to suffer the most virulent denunciations of Mr. Kennedy, who accused him in round terms of thimblerigging, of assisting in the playing out of a farce and a juggle, and even of possible fraud and misdemeanour. Sir Frederic shared all the weight of this rhodomontade, besides being charged with inconsistency, with shuffling, and prevarication on his oath, and with being a party to a "detestable system of earwigging." That Mr. Kennedy was allowed to proceed untethered in this abusive strain may perhaps serve to show how little to be regarded is such an attack upon gentlemen so deservedly above its reach. Lord Chelmsford was cross-examined in the course of the trial, and struck out one capital joke. "Where, my Lord," inquired the infatuated Mr. Kennedy, "did you dine on the Saturday?" (the Saturday intervening between the first and second days of trial). "I really quite forgot," replied my Lord, "I dined so often." It is, perhaps, needless to state that Mr. Kennedy's tirade was in no way justified by the evidence. The Lord Chief Baron, who tried the case, remarked in summing up that he did not think it was decent to put upon the record the count charging collusion against Sir Frederic and Sir C. Cresswell, and that any apology would be no satisfaction either to the Judge, whose feelings had been outraged, or to decorum or public decency, which had been attacked by putting on the record such a count without a tittle of evidence being adduced in support of it. The jury, "without hesitating a moment," as we are told, returned a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. E. T. Smith, of Drury-lane Theatre, has come off second best in the suit brought against him, in connection with Signor Graziani, by Mr. Gye, who claimed the services of the eminent singer under a contract prior to one entered into by him with Mr. Smith. The ground of the decision is that Mr. Smith was a party to a violation by Graziani of the contract with Mr. Gye. Mr. Smith and the Signor were jointly condemned in costs, but, as Mr. Smith has indemnified the Signor, the costs will, of course, ultimately fall wholly upon Mr. Smith, who has announced his intention of appealing against the judgment.

Some time since a Brazilian mining company was formed in England, having as one of its peculiarities the employment in Brazil of slave labour. It became expedient to wind up the company, and an order was made for the sale and collection of its assets, including certain slaves in Brazil. A director proceeded thither, and was about to effect such sale, when the British Consul interposed by notifying to him the fact that, with respect to certain children of such slaves, born in slavery since 1843, such a sale by a British subject would be an act of felony, for which the offender could be liable, upon setting foot on British ground

on the deck of a British vessel, to be at once taken

into custody. The matter has, therefore, been again referred to an English Court (the Common Pleas), and the Court has promised its decision on the 9th instant (this day). Meanwhile it is said that the unhappy subjects of the dispute are actually dying of disease and want.

Mr. Tyrrell, a solicitor, assisted in the foundation of the Bank of London, and received an appointment as its professional adviser. Mr. Tyrrell purchased an interest in a building known as the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, in connection with a Mr. Reed, of whom the banking company bought the premises. It was afterwards discovered that the vendor had made a large profit by his sale, and that this profit had been shared with Mr. Tyrrell. Thereupon the bank brought their solicitor into the Rolls Court, which decrees that Mr. Tyrrell must account to the bank for all moneys received by him in the transaction beyond the amount legally chargeable by him to the directors for his services, and also that Mr. Tyrrell reimburse the directors their costs of the suit.

A Welsh jury, at the Assizes, Cardiff, lately recommended to mercy a fellow whom they convicted of stealing a quantity of wrought iron. The ground of the recommendation was that the prisoner was not defended by counsel. The Chairman said that were the Court to recognise such a ground of mercy it would be equivalent to inflicting a penalty upon defended prisoners. In another case the same jury found a man guilty of stealing a coat, the property of a workman, who had taken it off to engage in a fight with a third person. The jury recommended him to mercy because the theft had taken place during a fray. The following instructive dialogue then ensued:—Chairman (to the foreman): "Oh! I am to understand that you consider that a person is extremely likely to steal something during a fight?" The Foreman: "Precisely so."

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

A LADY THIEF.—Caroline Swinburne, a woman of very respectable appearance, was indicted for stealing two rings, the property of William Smith and another, pawnbrokers and jewellers, 1, Upper-street, Islington, and a ring from the shop of Benj. Marriott, watchmaker, 33, Upper-street. She pleaded guilty. These were ordinary cases of a woman going into a shop and asking to be shown some rings, and parlouring what she could from the tray. Several duplicates relating to pins and rings were found in her possession. She very much wanted to have these given up to her, but the Court directed the police to retain possession of them, at least for the present, as the result of further inquiry might be that stolen articles would find their way back to the owners.

The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

PERSONATING A POLICEMAN.—John Renwick, charged with personating a detective officer, under circumstances already reported, received on Tuesday last a sentence of twelve months' hard labour.

ARTFUL ROBBERY.—Thomas Roberts, thirty, a musician, was indicted for stealing a book containing several bank-notes and cheques, the property of John Milton, in his dwelling-house.

He pleaded guilty.

The prosecutor, a grocer, in Great Marylebone-street, stated that, on the afternoon of the 1st of July, a horse and chaise drove up to his door, and he went out to speak to the person driving, when the prisoner slipped into his shop. The driver of the chaise kept his attention for about half a minute, pretending to be looking for a shilling to pay for a pot of jam he had ordered, but, seeing the prisoner behind the counter, he went into the shop, and demanded to know what business he had there. The prisoner said he wanted to make some one hear, nobody being in the shop; but, as he only wanted a few stamps, he would call again. Prisoner then ran away, and next moment he missed his cash-book, which had been kept on the back of the counter, behind a desk. Prosecutor gave chase, and after a sharp pursuit the prisoner was captured and taken back to the shop, when he produced the book from his coat pocket. It contained the notes and cheques mentioned in the indictment. The man in the chaise was, no doubt, an accomplice of the prisoner, as he had not since been heard of.

The prisoner had nothing to say: he merely begged for mercy on account of his wife and child.

The Assistant Judge said that the Court was always merciful as far as was compatible with the due protection of the public. This was a very audacious robbery, committed by two men, and effected in a manner which left but little doubt on his mind that it was not the first transaction of the kind in which the prisoner had been engaged. Luckily for him he was not known; had he been known, the sentence would be very different from that which he would now pass upon him, which was hard labour for one year.

POLICE.

A ROMANCE IN RAGS.—CHILD-STEALING.—Sarah Taylor was charged with stealing a child about twelve months old, named William Edward Leedham, the son of a poor tailor named Leedham, residing in Charles-street, Drury-lane.

The prisoner, on her way to the court, was accompanied by a large crowd of persons, who gave loud expressions to their feelings towards her.

From the evidence of the mother, who could at times scarcely give her evidence from emotion, it appeared that she had been living with a man for some years, and that about five in the morning of the 30th of March, it being very cold and raining hard at the time, she left her home with the baby, having had a quarrel with the man, and, for the sake of protection from the weather, entered a public-house near Long Acre, where, shortly after, the prisoner entered; and, having stayed some time in conversation with her, the prisoner at last, on her having asked her to go with her, said she would give the child some bread and butter, and she did so, and when they got to St. Giles's Church the prisoner said, "Let me have the baby for a moment," and, thinking she was going into some house, she did so; but, after waiting some minutes and the prisoner not returning, the thought suddenly came across her mind that she had gone off with her child, which was the case, and although she had tried every means she had seen nothing of the prisoner or her child till that morning, when she saw her with the child in her arms attending the execution of Adams at the Old Bailey. On speaking to her she said, "Oh, I've been trying to find you," and she then gave her into custody.

The prisoner said she had tried to find her ever since, but could not. The prosecutrix lent her the child for a week or two.

The prosecutrix said that was false. The child was not weaned at the time, and the loss of it had caused her to go about like a mad woman.

Mr. Inspector Webb, of the C division, said notice was given of the loss of the child immediately after the occurrence, handbills being printed and circulated by subscription. There was a lad in court, a furrier, who had seen the woman about Hoxton and Kingsland, near the canal, with the child, almost every day since the 30th of March.

Mr. Beeson said the prisoner sold flowers and matches in the streets. For what reason could the prosecutrix have lent her child?

Prisoner said she did not know, but she did so.

Mr. Beeson said he would remand her for a week for further inquiries.

DESPERATE ASSAULT.—Benjamin Johnson, a powerful man, a greengrocer in Dorset-street, Spitalfields, was charged with assault.

The defendant and the prosecutor, Mark Cottrell, a greengrocer in the same neighbourhood, are married to two sisters, and both of them, it seemed, have shops in Spitalfields Market. Between five and six o'clock on the evening of Saturday, the 30th of last April, some spiteful quarrelling took place between the two women, which very speedily, as usual, involved the husbands in mutual abuse of each other on behalf of their respective wives, and which was carried to such an extreme that the prisoner made the disgraceful proposition to the prosecutor that the women should be left themselves to fight it out. This prosecutor refused, and separated the women, which course appeared to give satisfaction to neither, and to have somehow led the prosecutor, as alleged by one witness, to strike defendant's wife on the mouth and make it bleed, though neither the prosecutor nor his wife in their evidence said word about this blow. At all events, the prisoner all of a sudden became fearfully excited about something, and, rushing up to a butcher's shop close at hand, seized one of the butcher's cleavers off his block, ran back into the crowd, and levelled a blow at prosecutor's head with the edge of the cleaver. This blow missed the man's head, but the prisoner repeated the blow; the hatchet descended on the side of the head, inflicting a terrible injury, from which the blood poured profusely, and the man dropped to the ground senseless, and was carried to the London Hospital, from which he could only attend now for the first time, and of which he is still an out-patient. Mrs. Cottrell said her husband was much taller than the prisoner, and that it was very fortunate for both that he was so, for, had he only been somewhat shorter, the cleaver must have caught him directly on the crown of the head, and he would have most likely dropped dead on the spot.

Mr. John Bradon, surgeon at the London Hospital, stated that prosecutor had been under his care, and that, though the wound bore a favourable appearance, it was certainly now formidable. A portion of the scalp on the left side, as large as a crown-piece, had been completely cut away, muscle and integument, and it was fortunately a slanting wound, for if the weapon had descended straight upon the skull the injury would probably have been fatal. Great violence must have been used, and the cleaver produced by the police (a heavy one, with a very sharp edge) was calculated to cause such an injury.

Policeman Goddard proved that the prisoner had voluntarily surrendered himself, and it was urged in numerous letters which had been forwarded to the magistrate by his friends and neighbours that he was a man of excellent character and peaceable disposition; but

Mr. D'Eyncourt committed the prisoner for trial, admitting him to bail, himself in £100, and a surety in the same amount.

AUDACIOUS PLATE ROBBERY.—John Lynch was placed at the bar before Mr. Broughton, charged with the following robbery of plate, &c., belonging to W. Renfrey, Esq., a merchant, of Queen's-road, St. John's-wort.

It appeared from the evidence that one morning, between nine and ten o'clock, prosecutor, while up stairs, heard a noise below, and almost immediately afterwards his daughter called out, in alarm, she observed a man, whom she was quite sure was the prisoner, making his egress out of the front door into the garden, and saw him taking articles of plate, &c., out of a basket, which had been stolen from the breakfast-room. As soon as he saw Miss Renfrey he ran off, but was pursued by Jane Cormack, the servant, who came up with him, and brought him back to the house. He made no resistance, but was very abusive to the young lady. The stolen property, which had been seen safe shortly before it was missed, was picked up in the garden, into which the prisoner must have thrown it while making his escape. The prisoner was taken into custody by a police-constable, by whom the articles were produced; they consisted of spoons, forks, knives, &c.—some of them silver and others electro-plated. They were identified by the prosecutor. When captured by the servant, prisoner, who denied the robbery, had in his possession a small box, containing envelopes, &c., which, no doubt, was for the purpose of enabling him to make an excuse in the event of his being discovered in any house and questioned.

Mr. Rice cross-examined the witnesses, but their testimony with regard to identity, upon which the case for the prosecution mainly rested, was unshaken. Remanded.

THE WHIP WANTED.—Benjamin Wilkinson, twenty-eight, a thickset fellow, was charged before Mr. Hammill with absconding from the parish workhouse at St. Luke's with a shirt, the property of the guardians.

The charge having been established, Mr. Hammill asked, "What have you done with the shirt, prisoner? I perceive you have not any on."

Prisoner—No, Mr. Hammill, I sold it; it was too good to wear; it was a new one.

Mr. Hammill—You are a pauper; the parish gives you a new garment, and now you unblushingly tell me that it was too good; so, for such reason, sold it.

Prisoner—Yes, Mr. Hammill; I don't like new clean shirts.

Mr. Hammill—Is this man quite right in his mind?

Prisoner—Yes, Mr. Hammill; I'm quite right, thank you.

Mr. Hammill—I think you have been before me upon a similar occasion.

Prisoner (rubbing his nose violently)—Yes, Mr. Hammill; and you were kind enough to give me a month, but that was not for a clean shirt.

Mr. Hammill—Why, a great hulking fellow like you ought to be ashamed of being in a workhouse. Have you not been brought up to any trade?

Prisoner—Yes, Mr. Hammill; but I don't like work.

Mr. Hammill—So it appears; and why not?

Prisoner—I can make more by begging, Mr. Hammill. I was a wire-drawer.

Mr. Hammill—I really don't think this man can be perfectly right in mind.

Prisoner (repeating the friction)—Perfectly right, Mr. Hammill.

Mr. Hammill—What?—Prisoner—Yes.

The Magistrate, having been assured that his apprehensions were unfounded, said—I shall send the prisoner to the House of Correction for one month.

The fellow here again raised his finger to his nasal organ, but applied it in a different position, and walked to the cell, observing, "Same to you, Mr. Hammill."

CHARGE OF ARSON AGAINST A SURGEON.—Mr. William Winn, of 43, Bermondsey-square, was charged with setting fire to that dwelling-house, with intent to defraud the Royal Exchange Insurance Company.

Inspector M'Intosh said that about nine o'clock that morning he received certain information which caused him to go to the house occupied by the prisoner and his mother-in-law. The latter dealt in old furniture, which was exposed for sale in the shop. On his entering the latter, he perceived three fires in front and behind the counter, and he was surprised that the whole of the place was not in flames. Fortunately, they were quickly extinguished.

Mr. Combe—How came you to take the prisoner into custody? Did you see him on the premises at the time?

Inspector M'Intosh—This is the fifth time these premises have been set on fire, and I received such information as led me to suspect him. As soon as I saw him, I said, "Mr. Winn, how is this, here's another fire on your premises?" This is most extraordinary, as it is the fifth time your place has been set on fire lately." He said, "I did not do it, as I have been away." I told him that the last time one of the lodgers accused him of setting it on fire then, and now this looked more suspicious; and asked him to give me any further explanation? The prisoner said nothing, and I then took him into custody.

The prisoner gave a general denial to the charge, which was adjourned for communication with the insurance company, and for further investigation by the police.

DISGRACEFUL CRUELTY TO AN INFANT.—Janet Stenart, aged forty-three, a dirty-looking woman, of no home or occupation, was charged with being drunk and assaulting her infant, seventeen months old.

A police-constable said that he saw the prisoner ill-using her infant. She was holding it up by its leg, and he thought it was dead. It had a severe blow on the forehead, which was caused by the prisoner dropping it on the ground. Some boys had told him that the prisoner had been pinching and knocking it about. The prisoner, when he took her into custody, was very much the worse for liquor.

The prisoner said she had been to the workhouse authorities, but they would do nothing for her. A person who knew her gave her a glass of ale, and, as she had had nothing to eat, it overcame her.

Mr. Tyrwhitt said the conduct of the constable was very praiseworthy, and fined the defendant 3s., or, in default of payment, seven days' imprisonment.

The prisoner's family was ordered to be taken to the workhouse.

BURGLARY AT MONCKTON MILNES', Esq., M.P.—Henry Bennett was charged with burglary at the residence of Monckton Milnes, Esq., of No. 16, Upper Brook-street.

It appeared that the butler to Lady Need, of 26, Upper Brook-street, about five o'clock in the morning, saw the prisoner on the leads, looking in at the drawing-room windows. The prisoner then went into the back area, and witness immediately gave an alarm. The prisoner was soon afterwards captured.

Police-constable C 175 heard an alarm of thieves, and having traced footsteps to No. 16, he went into the area, and, finding the prisoner standing on the steps, took him into custody.

The prisoner said he got over the railings because he was tired.

Thomas Johnson, butler to Mr. Milnes, said the back door was not fastened. He fastened the front door himself.

Remanded.

WHOLESALE "SMUGGLING" OF THE QUEEN'S MARBLES.—John Erenden and James Wilkinson, weighers in her Majesty's Customs, employed at the Queen's warehouse, Lower Thames-street, were brought before Mr. Burcham, charged with stealing thirteen bags of marbles, the property of the Queen.

It appears that on Saturday last, the 25th ultime, the prisoner Wilkinson offered for sale a quantity of foreign marbles to a toyshop-keeper in Kent-street. In consequence of that a policeman watched the place, and took Wilkinson into custody, and afterwards went to the Queen's warehouse and took Erenden. At the police-station they both admitted having the marbles in their possession, but added that they picked them up on the floor, believing them to be their perquisites.

Mr. Cumberland, Solicitor to the Customs, informed his Worship that the prisoners held confidential situations in the Customs, and had good salaries.

Mr. Elwin, on behalf of the prisoners, observed that it was the first time that they had committed any offence against the laws of their country, and he hoped that the Government would not press heavily against them.

Mr. Chamberlain said he must certainly press for a conviction, but at the same time he would leave it to his Worship to deal with the case, especially as the prisoners had pleaded guilty.

Mr. Burcham said he could not, in a case like the present, do less than inflict the highest penalty. The prisoners were not needy men, and were well paid; therefore there could be no excuse for them. He should, under these circumstances, sentence them to six months' hard labour.

CHARGE OF ARSON AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Ann Bryant, 19, was finally examined on the double charge of setting fire to the house in which her mistress resided, and attempting self-destruction by jumping out of a second-floor window. Some additional evidence was adduced, after which Mr. Solomon addressed the Court on behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. Elliott, having noticed several features in the case which appeared to him somewhat mysterious, said he did not think there was sufficient evidence against the prisoner to detain her any longer: he should therefore discharge her.

The prisoner was accordingly liberated.

AFFRAY BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FISHERMEN IN THE DOWNS.—French fishermen have been in the habit of visiting this part of the coast of England, for the purpose of long-line fishing, within the limits prescribed by the fishery convention, to the great annoyance and loss of our fishermen, especially as the Frenchmen invariably cut the English nets whenever they happen to come into contact with their lines. These losses are attributable to the want of protection from the Government in not having followed the example of the French, who not only protect fishermen in their own waters, but on the English coast likewise by cruisers.

On Thursday week, on observing eighteen of these French luggers shooting their lines, the crew of the *Mary Blane*, a fishing boat of Deal, determined upon taking the law into their own hands, and boarded the nearest Frenchman, having in vain requested the captain of the French cruiser to order them off. After a short struggle the Frenchmen were captured and brought on shore with the boat. Next morning the Frenchmen attended the collector of customs at the Custom House, who, after hearing both sides of the question, advised the Deal fishermen not to take any further steps in the matter, as they had committed a breach of the peace by taking the law into their own hands; but at the same time, in releasing the French boat, he cautioned the crew, and pointed out the penalties to which they had rendered themselves amenable under the Fishery Convention Act. The facts were immediately reported to the Government by the collector of customs, and the Admiralty ordered the steam-tender *Lizard* to repair to the *Downs* and render such protection to our fishermen as might be necessary.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.

Wine, chiefly, to the firm of Paris, and the rise in the value of Rentes, Home Securities have been very firm this week, and prices have had an upward tendency. Consols, ex. div., have been gone at 93s.; the Reduced, 94s. and 93s.; and the New 3 per Cents, 93, 94

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Only moderate supplies of English wheat have come to hand this week, yet the demand for all kinds has ruled heavy, and previous rates have been with difficulty supported. In foreign wheat—the imports of which have been on a liberal scale—so little has been doing that prices may be considered almost nominal. Floating cargoes of grain have been in great demand. The transactions in barley and malt have been trifling at about previous currencies. The oat market has been less active, nevertheless, prices have been supported. Beans and peas have ruled heavy at late rates. In flour, the sales have been wholly confined to retail parcels, on former terms.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, Red, 4s. to 4s.; ditto, White, 4s. to 5s.; Norfolk and Lincoln, Red, 3s. to 4s.; Kye, 3s. to 3s.; Grinding Barley, 2s. to 2s.; Distilling, 2s. to 3s.; Malting, 3s. to 4s.; Malt, 5s. to 6s.; Feed Oats, 2s. to 3s.; Potato, 2s. to 3s.; Titch Beans, 4s. to 4s.; Gray Peas, 4s. to 4s.; Maple, 4s. to 4s.; Hailers, 4s. to 5s. per quarter. Town-made Flour, 4s. to 4s.; Town households, 3s. to 3s.; Country Marks, 3s. to 3s. per quarter.

CATTLE.—The market for cattle and of fat stock on offer, since our last report, has been moderately extensive. Generally speaking, the demand has ruled inactive, and previous rates have been with difficulty supported. Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 2d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d. per cwt. by the carcass.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL.—Although only moderate supplies have been offered this week, the trade generally has continued heavy, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d. per cwt. by the carcass.

TEA.—The supplies on offer are only moderate, yet the demand for most kinds is strong, and the rates. Common sound congoons, 1s. 3d. per lb. The shipments from China are 12s. 6d. per cwt. of short average seasons.

SUGAR.—Both at public sale and by private contract, the transactions in most descriptions of sugar have been rather limited. In prices, however, scarcely any change has taken place. Befined goods move off slowly, at 5s. to 5s. per cwt. for brown lumps.

COFFEE.—Plantation kinds have sold heavily, at ls. per cwt. less money. Other descriptions of coffee have moved off slowly, on former terms.

RICE.—The stock is now 71,000 tons, against 95,800 tons last year. Our market is firm, and about 20,000 bags have changed hands, at full quotations.

PROVISIONS.—The butter market, owing to increased supplies, has ruled heavy, at dropping currencies. Bacon, however, sells readily, at 2s. per cwt. more money. Hams are rather dearer. Other provisions rule dull.

COTTON.—The transactions in all kinds are much restricted, at late quotations.

HEMP AND FLAX.—There is much less activity in the demand for hemp. In prices, however, no change has taken place. Flax is very dull, at barely late rates.

WOOL.—The next public sales of colonial wool will commence on the 21st inst., when about 90,000 bags will be offered. English wool is very firm in price; but foreign and colonial qualities are under inquiry.

MUSLIN.—There is a steady business doing in tin, at £13s. for Buncs, and £13s. to £14s. for Straits. Tin plates move off steadily, at very full prices. Scotch pig iron has found buyers at 4s. cash, mixed numbers. Speier is quoted at £19 10s. per ton on the spot.

SPIRITS.—Most kinds of rum have moved off slowly, at about stationary prices. Proof Leeward is selling at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.; East India, 2s. to 2s. 4d. per gallon. Brandy are in slightly increased demand, on former terms. English gin, proof, for export, is selling at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per gallon.

OTHS.—Linen oil is selling at 29s. per cwt. on the spot. In rags very little doing, at 3s. to 4s. per cwt. and 4s. to 4s. 6d. for foreign linens. In olive, very little is doing, at 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10s. for foreign linens.

COALS.—Hutton, 1s. 6d.; Stewart's, 1s. 3d.; Russell's, 1s. 6d.; Wylam, 1s. 6d.; Eden Main, 1s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 1s. 6d.; West Hartley, 1s. 3d.; Lyons, 1s. 3d.; Riddell, 1s. 3d.; Harton 1s. 3d. per ton.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 1.

BANKRUPTS.—C. GOURDIE, Moorgate-street, City, merchant in B. Kirtwold's Woods, Northamptonshire, builder.—J. ANTHONY, B. B. BUNYER, Lancashire, grocer.—W. FRANKLIN, Cheshire, farmer.—R. CROSE, Hesworthingham, Lincolnshire, grocer.—L. GOLDMITH, Finsbury-pavement, cigar dealer.—T. CARTER, Woburn, grocer.—J. G. SHEDDEN, Birmingham, woollen draper.—B. MARKS and E. S. FRANKLIN, Birmingham, woollen draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—J. THOMSON, Low Wishaw, saddler.—T. AINERS, Galashiels, grocer.—G. MC'PHAIL, Glasgow, bag manufacturer.—A. W. DUNN, Cleuchhead, Roxburghshire, farmer.—G. P. LYDE and Co., Glasgow, manufacturers.—T. M'ARTHUR, St. Enoch's-square, Glasgow, carver and gilder.—T. TAYLOR, Hope-street, Glasgow, commission agent.—J. CALDER, Kilburn, Redriffshire, farmer.—R. THOMSON, Hobkirk, Roxburghshire, farmer.

TUESDAY, JULY 5.

RANKRUPTS.—W. BANTON, Saint Martin's-le-Grand and Long-lane, West Smithfield, hosier.—S. VILLEBLENDE, Baldwin's-gardens, Leather-lane, hosier.—G. FRAMPTON, Harrow-road, Paddington, tailor.—J. WITTERS, Birmingham, jeweller.—J. COCK, Cheltenham, builder.—W. HAYES, Kingston-upon-Hull, boot manufacturer.—T. HEPES, Macclesfield, silk throwster.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.—A. LAURIE, Glasgow, manufacturer.—J. CAMPBELL, Leith, wine merchant.—J. B. MC'NEIL, Glasgow, boat builder.

PUBLIC BANQUET and TESTIMONIAL to CHARLES KEAN, F.S.A., at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday, July 20, 1859. Tickets, One Guinea each, to be had at Sams Royal Library, 1, St. James's street; Mitchell's Royal Library, 5, Bond street; Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Beale's, 201, Regent street; and of Messrs. Keith and Prowse, Cheapside, where subscriptions for the Testimonial will likewise be received.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S CHINA every Night at 8. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Afternoons at 3. Stalls can be taken from a Plan at the new Chinese Box Office daily, from 11 to 5, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.

Price 6d. or 1s. "To China and Back" by ALBERT SMITH. Forwarded from the Egyptian Hall for 7 or 13 Stamps.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED.—ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. The new series of illustrations, "Our Home Circuit," and "Seaside Studies," every Evening (except Saturday) at 8. Saturday Afternoon at 3. Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s. Stalls secured, without extra charge, at the Gallery, and Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

NEW ART-UNION (Limited to 5000 Subscribers)—For a Subscription of One Guinea, will be given a Set of Seven of the finest large line Engravings ever issued, the proof impressions of which were published at Seventy Guineas. They are of world-wide celebrity and undying interest, each of the seven given for the guinea subscription is of more value than the single print usually given by other Art-Unions for the same sum. The Plates will be destroyed as soon as the 5000 sets are absorbed, so that each subscriber will therupon hold a property worth at least 10s. 6d. an impression, or £13s. 6d. for the set of seven, and as no more copies can be produced, it may be relied on that the set will be worth £7 7s., or more.

Specimens may be seen, and prospectuses obtained, at Day and Sons, Lithographers to the Queen, 6, Gate-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

PIANOFTES EXTRAORDINARY at Morris and Moore's, 104, Bishopsgate Street Within. These are First-class Pianos, of rare excellence, possessing exquisite improvements, recently applied, which effect a Grand, a Pure, and Beautiful Quality of Tone that stands unrivaled. Price from 21 Guineas. First-class Pianos for Hire, with easy terms of purchase.

FREDERICK DENT, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker to the Queen and Prince Consort, and maker of the Great Clock for the Houses of Parliament.—51, Strand, and 34, Royal Exchange.

No connection with 33, Cockspur Street.

TOURISTS and TRAVELLERS, VISITORS to the SEASIDE, and others, exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of Dust, will find ROLANDS' KALYPSO.

a most Refreshing Preparation for the Complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability, and immediately affording the pleasing sensation attending restored elasticity and healthful state of the Skin. Freckles, Tan, Spots, Pimples, Flashes, and Discolorations are eradicated by its application, and give place to a healthy purity of Complexion. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle.

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MESSRS. JONES and CO. beg to announce to their numerous Patrons that, in consequence of their having relinquished the late Establishments, they will submit to the Public, on Monday the 11th inst., and five following days, their unequalled Stock, at less than the Prime Cost, at their Establishment No. 1, Great Portland-street.

One door from Oxford street.

WANTED LEFT-OFF CLOTHES for AUSTRALIA.—Mr. and Mrs. JOHN ISAACS, 319 and 320, Strand (opposite Somers Town), continue giving high prices in Cash. The Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Clothes, Linen, Household, Underclothes, Hoods, Books, and Miscellaneous Goods. Letters punctually attended to, and the utmost value returned same day. Reference London and Westminster Bank.

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House Jackets, in Melton cloth, 1s. 9d. For Promenade and cloath, £1 5s. 9d. Also in Glace Silk, 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s. 6d.

Opinion of "The Lancet," June 25, 1859.

"We have examined a very useful and ingenious invention, designed for the introduction of elastic substances in the manufacture of different articles of wearing apparel. Although proposed to be employed generally, they are particularly applicable to the requirements of invalids, pregnant women, and deformed persons. For young and growing children this adaptation must prove of great service. It affords every facility for the natural expansion of the chest, for the full development of the lungs and other important organs. We strongly recommend this invention to the attention of the profession."

Testimonial from Dr. SWANSON, Physician to Middlesex Hospital.

"74, Grosvenor street, W., May 26, 1859."

Amongst the many novelties for the year will be found several new and beautiful designs for Ladies' Mantles and JACKETS. Such designs being the property of Messrs. AMOTT, they are thus enabled to secure to their patrons the certainty of their patterns not being copied and made in common or inferior fabrics.

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THE STOCK of CUTHBERT, ANTHONY, CLARKE, and CO., Bankrupts, of 70, Newgate street, London, Liverpool, and Paris, consisting of rich Silks, Shawls, Mantles, Dress Fabrics, Linens, Piece Goods, Furs, Ribbons, Embroideries, Gloves, Hosiery, Flowers, Feathers, Watches, Chains, and Jewellery, purchased from the Assignees at discount of 64 per cent. from cash prices, will be sold, without reserve, by Messrs. AMOTT BROTHERS, and CO., at their Warehouses, 61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard, on Monday, July 15.

COTTON.—There is a steady business doing in tin, at £13s. for Buncs, and £13s. to £14s. for Straits. Tin plates move off steadily, at very full prices. Scotch pig iron has found buyers at 4s. cash, mixed numbers. Speier is quoted at £19 10s. per ton on the spot.

SPRINGS.—Most kinds of rum have moved off slowly, at about stationary prices. Proof Leeward is selling at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d.; East India, 2s. to 2s. 4d. per gallon. Brandy are in slightly increased demand, on former terms. English gin, proof, for export, is selling at 2s. 2d. to 2s. 4d. per gallon.

OTHS.—Linen oil is selling at 29s. per cwt. on the spot. In rags very little doing, at 3s. to 4s. per cwt. and 4s. to 4s. 6d. for foreign linens.

COALS.—Hutton, 1s. 6d.; Stewart's, 1s. 3d.; Russell's, 1s. 6d.; Wylam, 1s. 6d.; Eden Main, 1s. 6d.; Tanfield Moor, 1s. 6d.; West Hartley, 1s. 3d.; Lyons, 1s. 3d.; Riddell, 1s. 3d.; Harton 1s. 3d. per ton.

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